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His First Love.

I remember
Meeting you
In September,
Sixty-two,
We were eating,
Both of us;
And the meeting
Happened thus:
Accidental,
On the road
(Sentimental
Episode),
was gushing,
You were shy;
You were blushing—
So was I;
I was smitten,
So were you
(All that's written
Here is true);
Any money?
Not a bit.

Rather funny,
Wasn't it?
Vows we plighted—
Happy pair!
How delighted
People were!
But your father—
To be sure—
Thought it rather
Premature;
And your mother—
Strange to say—
Was another
In the way.
What a heaven
Vanished then!
(You were seven,
I was ten.)
That was many
Years ago—
Don't let any
Body know.

—*Chicago Telegraph*

Sleep.

When the evening shadows creep
Stealthily,
Hiding every hill and dale,
Hiding all things with their veil,
When the shining day doth die,
Sweet is sleep.

When the evening shadows creep
Stealthily,
To the baby in her nest,
Longing for her quiet rest,
Hushed by loving lullaby,
Sweet is sleep.

When the evening shadows creep
Stealthily,
To the weary heart and brain
Bringing tranquil peace again;
All our cares and sorrows fly—
Sweet is sleep.

OVER THE SNOW.

Hark the herald! angels sing,
Glory to the new-born King!

rang out from the choir, and the organ ist, a slender, pale-faced girl, with grave, beautiful brown eyes, joined in the anthems, all her soul in the triumphal words:

Joyful all your voices rise,
Sing the anthems of the skies;
With the celestial hosts proclaim
Christ is born in Bethlehem.

It was the last of the rehearsal. The choristers threw down their books, only too glad to get away. The organist alone remained, to play over once more a new voluntary.

"Good night Miss Englehart." "Good night, Miss Katherine!" "Good night, Katie, and a merry Christmas eve," were the cries, as, one by one, men and maids left the choir, and went down the stairs and out into the bright, white Christmas night.

Miss Englehart's smiling lips and gentle brown eyes answered them all. A moment and she was alone, only the white, piercing moonlight streaming through the painted oriel over the altar, and the one dim light below. A flare of gas lit the organ loft, but this she screened, and with rapt face and dreamy eyes she played over and over the gay jubilant new voluntary. She might have gone on for hours—she was quite capable of it—but a piteous yawn from the boy at the bellows recalled her from heaven to earth.

"Oh!" she said, stopping suddenly, with a half laugh, "I had forgotten you, Jimmy. Well, I won't play any more; and here, take this for your Christmas box."

Jimmy jumped up and seized the proffered greenback with glistening eyes.

"Thanky, Miss Kate—merry Christmas, please ma'am," cried the boy, seizing his cap. "Ah!" she's a brick, she is," said Jimmy to himself, as he clattered down the steep stairway. "Nobody among all the singers ever thinks of the boy what blows the bellowses, 'cept her. Don't I just hope she won't marry that long-legged rooster that 'scorts her there sometimes, and leave the choir for good."

Still a few moments longer lingered Miss Englehart on her knees; then she, too, hurried down the stairway and out into the shining coldness of the starry December night. High and white and cold lay the Christmas snow. No "green yule" this to make fat the kirkyard. Cloudless and blue spread the sky, filled with sparkling Christmas stars. Could that sublime night, so long ago, when the shepherd watched his flock in the great Galilee hills, "and the glory of the Lord shone around them," have been one whit fairer than this?

"Katie."

With a greatstart the girl came back over eighteen centuries, from Bethlehem to the town of Southport. A tall man had started up in her path, and spoke her name.

"You, papa!" he girl said, in doubt and surprise, the color that had arisen to her face fading out.

"I—Katie." He drew her hand under his arm with a laugh. "Did you think it was Harry Hatton? Well, it is almost as good, for I have come to talk to you of him."

Miss Englehart looked up—a sudden trouble in her brown, tender eyes.

"I thought you had done talking of him, papa," she said, a tremble in her voice. "I thought yesterday had finished the subject forever."

"Let me see. What was it I did say, yesterday?" says Mr. Englehart, blandly. "Ah! I remember! that my stiff-necked, doting old client, John Hatton, had made up his senile mind to forgive his runaway daughter and disinherit Harry. Under these circumstances, I very naturally told you that you were to meet Harry no more. You're a good girl, Katie—a very good girl!"—Mr. Englehart pats paternally the little hand on his arm—"and at any sacrifice to yourself you would have obeyed me, I am sure. My dear, it affords me great pleasure to inform you the sacrifice will not be required."

"Papa!" the girl cries, her whole face lighting up, "you will let me marry Harry, poor as he is. Oh, papa! I am not afraid of poverty—not afraid of work; neither is Harry, and—"

"Oh, pooh! my dear, pooh! nothing of the kind. My opinion on that point has never changed, and never will. No, no; it is something infinitely better than that. Old Hatton died suddenly last night, before making the proposed new will, and all is Harry's."

Katherine Englehart uttered a faint, startled exclamation.

"And she will, leaving all to Harry, stands, and his only daughter is disinherited and left out."

"Left without a stiver, my dear, and serves her right, say I. She ran away with a worthless scamp, against her father's will, and, like all fools, has paid the penalty of her folly. She supports herself and her five children by sewing so I have been told, and you know what sort of support toat means. Serves her right, I say again. John Hatton has done what it was his duty to do—what I would have done in his place—cast her off and left her to starve with the pauper she chose."

In the moonlight the face of Miss Englehart grew as white as the snow itself, but she walks on and does not say a word.

"However," cries her father, cheerfully, "that is not what I want to say. Rose Hatton's case need never be yours. All is Harry's, and, except his poverty, I never had any objection to Harry as a son-in-law. So when he comes to wish you merry Christmas, my dear Katie, I give you leave to name the day."

A strange light comes into the brown eyes; a strangely resolute expression sets the pretty, soft-cut mouth.

"Is he coming to-night, papa?"

"You will find him, I have not the slightest doubt, at the house before you. It would be hypocrisy for him to profess any grief for that old skinflint uncle, and Harry is no hypocrite."

"You have seen him since his uncle's death?"

"Certainly, Katie, and was the first to congratulate him. 'I trust you will draw your objections to my suit now, sir!' he says to me, in his haughty way; 'I am John Hatton's heir after all!' A trifle hot-headed is Harry, but a good fellow in the main—oh! a very good fellow! I have no doubt, Katie, he will make you an excellent husband."

"He means to keep this fortune, then?" his daughter says, and says it in so odd a voice that her father looks at her, puzzled.

"Keep it? What do you mean? What should he do but keep it? By George! I should think he did mean to keep it—a cool hundred thousand, if a dollar! May I ask what you mean by the question?"

"Not now, papa, please; I will see Harry first," she answers, in the same strange voice—a very quiet voice, though it startles her father.

"Look here, my girl," he says, sternly. "I know you of old—know your high-drawn Quixotic notions about things in general, and points of honor and conscience in particular. I warn you, don't let us have any of them here, if you want to be Harry Hatton's wife. The lad has come fairly by his fortune—let him keep it in peace."

They are at the house with the last words—words harshly and menacingly spoken. They go together into the parlor, and there, as Mr. Englehart has predicted, they find young Hatton alone. A tall and proper fellow, this Harry Hatton, with a handsome face, and eager, happy eyes.

"At last," he cries, coming forward, both hands outstretched, "just as patience was ceasing to be a virtue. Thank you for bringing her, Mr. Englehart. Come to the register, Katie, and warm those cold little paws. Has our stately papa been telling you the good news?"

He draws her forward, eyes, smile, all alight with love and joy. Last night he was in despair—last night this cozy parlor had been forbidden ground. Sorrow and weeping had endured for the night, but joy had come with the morning. This time yesterday he had been a beggar, and Katie had been refused him—to-night he was a rich man, and Katie might be his for the asking. Papa Englehart, after a genial, father-in-law sort of a nod, had slipped away and left them together.

"Why don't you speak, little girl?" cries jubilant Harry, "or has the power of speech been frozen within you? Wish me merry Christmas, Katie, and congratulate me on my capital fortune."

She looks up at him with eyes full of wistful love.

"I wish you a merry Christmas with all my heart, Harry; but congratulate you on what?"

"Why, hasn't the dear old dad been telling you? Then wonders will never cease. Oh, pshaw! Of course he has told you that my uncle is dead?"

"Poor old Mr. Hatton—yes, I know he is dead."

"And all is mine, Katie, all. And next April the old house shall have a new mistress, and Harry Hatton shall have a new wife. Why don't you speak? Why don't you smile? What is the matter with you to-night?"

"Harry, you mean to keep this inheritance?"

"Keep it?" Harry looks at her in wonder. "By Jove, what a question! What should I do with it but keep it?"

"Design it to Rose Hatton—Mrs. Andrews now—to whom it rightfully belongs."

"A most likely idea, and quite worthy of Katie Englehart. I have had poverty and hard work for seven-and-twenty years, and now when the golden shower falls in my arms I am to resign it to Rose Andrews and her drunken brute of a husband. No, no, Katie; in the nineteenth century men keep all they get, and they ask for more."

"So I perceive," she says, quietly, though she is trembling as she stands. She draws a ring off her finger and lays it on the table before him. "Our engagement ends to-night, then, Mr. Hatton. Here is your ring."

He stands gazing at her, utterly bewildered.

"Katie," he exclaims, "you don't mean this?"

"I mean it, Harry. If papa had let me, I would have been your wife in your poverty—oh, so gladly—and worked for you and with you with all my heart; but now that you take the portion of that woman—worse than widowed—of those children, worse than fatherless—I would die first."

The gentle eyes flashed, into the pale cheeks an indignant glow leaped, and the soft, tender voice rang out as he had never heard it before.

"But this is all nonsense, Katie," he cried, impatiently; "sheer nonsense! ask your father"—a smile crossed Katie's lips—"ask anybody if this money is not fairly mine. Rose Hatton, a headstrong, obstinate schoolgirl, elopes with a scoundrel who only seeks her father's money, and she is disinherited, as she deserved. I am his sister's son, and to me what she resigned has fallen."

"Her father forgave her before he died, and would have made another will if another day had been given him."

"Look here, Katie," says Hatton, still impatiently; "I will seek out my cousin Rosie, and if she leaves her beast of a husband, I'll provide for her and the little ones. Will that satisfy you?"

"I know Rose Hatton," Katie answers. "She was proud and obstinate, and she would die of starvation sooner than accept as charity what is hers by right."

He comes close and stands before her, his eyes flashing angrily.

"I must either choose between resigning you or my uncle's fortune?"

"You must."

"If I resign it, I am a pauper as before, and your father will order me from his doors. You will not disobey your father, so in either case I am to lose you."

"I love you, Harry," she says, with a gasp. "I would wait—"

"Thank you," he says with a short laugh; "that is poor consolation. You are a woman, and waiting may be easy to you. I am a man and don't choose to wait. Since I must lose you in any case, I'll not lose my money as well. Good night, Miss Englehart; I wish you a very merry Christmas."

"Harry!" she cries. But he is gone—gone in a fine fury, banging the street door after him—and it is her father, white with passion, who stands before her.

* * * * * *

Twice the Christmas tide has come and gone—twice the joyful anthem of "Peace on Earth, to Men Good Will," has sounded down the stately aisles of St. Philip's, and the time is here. Once more it is Christmas eve; once more altar and pulpit are wreathed with evergreens; once more the voices of the choristers rise to the vaulted roof; once more the slender, pale-faced, brown-eyed organist sits at her post, her white fingers evoking wondrous music from those pearl keys. But the face has a graver beauty, the dark eyes a sadder light than of old, and for the silk and sables of other days her dress is deepest mourning, plain of make and poor of texture.

The last piece is sung—something grand and old, and triumphant; and "good night, Miss Englehart," one and all cry, as they flutter away and down the stairs. She smiles her farewell, but lingers after they have gone, as is her custom; and as her hands float over the keys, and her eyes rest on the music, she is this king of another Christmas eve, three years ago, and of her father and lover who stood by her side that night.

She has lost them both—the lover then, never to hear of or see since; the father one year ago. A great financial crisis had come—had involved shrewd lawyer Englehart, and swamped him. He had broken down under the blow, and in less than three months after he was dead and buried. He had never forgiven Katie her refusal of Harry Hatton; he did not forgive her even on his deathbed.

"If you had not been a fool with your scruples and whims," he had said to her, bitterly, "you need not have been a beggar to-day. Harry Hatton is married long ago, no doubt, to some wiser woman, and when I'm gone you may earn your living as best you may."

They had buried him, and Katherine had earned her living bravely and well. For years she had played the organ of St. Philip's as a labor of love. Now it became a labor of necessity. Her salary as organist and half a dozen pia[illegible] pils gave her all she needed, and life went on, somehow, and Christmas had come again.

She dreaded Christmas—the old pain and struggle seemed to come back afresh. She did not regret what she had done. Better loneliness and poverty than ill-gotten gain—better lose her lover forever than become the wife of a man capable of wronging the living and the dead. She had lost him, but she had not ceased to love him. While she deplored his sins, her pure prayers followed him in his reckless wanderings over the world.

She left the organ at last, and slowly quitted the church. Unlike that other Christmas, no moon nor stars shone. White, soft, ceaselessly, the snow fell. She put up her umbrella and hurried home the home of a boarding-house—took her belated and solitary supper, and ran up to her own little sitting-room. A fire burned in a grate, and her piano—sole relic of former splendor—stood open with some new music upon it. Before sitting down to her long practice she went to the window and looked out. All the world was white and still and ghostly, and faster and faster the snow was falling. As she stood the tall, dark figure of a man opened the gate and came plowing through the snow to the front door.

"One of the boarders," she thought. "belated as I was. How cross Mrs White will be?"

She left the window and went to the piano. Before she commenced her practice, and unconsciously, she began softly to sing the old anthem:

Hark the herald! angels sing
Glory to the new-born king.
Peace on earth—and mercy mild,
God and sinners reconciled.

Then she stopped, conscious that the door had opened, and that the intruder did not advance.

"Come in," she said, "and shut the door, please; there is a draught."

She stopped with a low cry, but he took her at her word, shut the door, and came forward.

"I have come back, Katie," he said. "Will you forgive me and shake hands?"

He took both hers without waiting for leave, and held them fast.

"I only reached America yesterday," he went on. "All these years I have been in Europe, trying to forget you and be happy, and I had neither forgotten you nor been happy. You were right, and I was wrong. I have come back to tell you so, and to ask you if you have forgotten me."

"Forgotten you?" she repeats, almost with a sob. "Oh, my Harry! my Harry!"

"I am no longer rich," he says. "Rosie and the little ones are at the old homestead, and the drunken husband has drunk himself to death. I tried to palter with my duty, Katie, before I went away—I sought out Rose and proffered her a portion of her father's fortune. She was proud, as you told me she would be, and refused it with scorn. 'I am poor,' she said, 'almost starving, but I will not take as a favor from you, Harry Hatton, that which is my right. Keep all, or give all.' I kept all, Kate, and, if I could have forgotten you, might have kept all to the end. But I know you so well, my Katie, that I ask nothing but you for the rest of my life. We will be poor, but we will be together. Say you forgive me, Katie; you have not said it yet."

She said it then, holding him close, her happy tears moistening his already damp coat-collar.

"You and I are to spend Christmas with Rose," he says, presently, that first transport over. "She's a jolly little soul as ever lived, in spite of all her troubles, and right glad to have done with matrimony forever. Who knows but that, after eight years of it, you may echo her sentiment!"

"I think I will risk it, though," said Miss Englehart, looking at him, handsome, and big, and brown, with adoring eyes. "Oh, Harry! to think I did not know you, striding through the snow up to the gate. I was just thinking, with ever so little of a pang, that no gift would be mine this year, while all the time the best and dearest of all Christmas boxes was coming to me over the snow."

"Christmas has brought you your lover, and New Year shall bring you your husband," said Harry.

And New Year did.

Odd Statistics.

A Detroiter has been for the last two years collecting and arranging statistics of an odd nature, and if his book is ever published readers will find nothing of it about it. He goes right to business on page one by estimating that the number of lickings received by the average boy up to his fourteenth year at 125. This includes the spanking process during infancy.

Out of every 100,000 people in this country 19,000 get up cross in the morning, but only a hundred or so remain in that condition very long after breakfast.

Out of 50,000 men only 700 will put up money on a bet. The rest will crawfish around and finally back water on their assertions.

Only ten women out of every 500 who start out on a journey by railroad consult a railroad map or have the least idea of the direction they take. Four hundred and ninety-eight worry about their baggage; 497 are certain they took the wrong train; 490 wish they had never started.

The risk of being bitten by a dog is greatly overestimated. Out of every 1,000 big and little dogs only two care to get up a row with the human race, and those two are ready and willing to die.

The number of men who can put in a more pleasant evening down town than at their own fireside is on the decrease, and the number of wives who are taking a little extra pains to make home more pleasant is on the increase.

Out of every 1,000 men who get mad and swear they will see a lawyer about it only fifteen carry out their intentions.

Only one woman in 5,000 pays the first price asked for a bonnet, and only one milliner in a 1,000,000 expects her to.

The time occupied by the average man in buying a full suit of clothes is just one-fourth the time occupied by the average woman in buying a single pair of stockings.—*Free Press.*

A Strange Recovery of Speech.

The East Portland (Oregon) *Telegram* gives the following account of the manner in which one of the mute inmates of the insane asylum near that city suddenly recovered his speech: For years Mr. Armstrong, a dumb inmate of the asylum, has plodded along, attending to his duties as a trusty, faithful man, being unable to speak a word. On Sunday last the inmates were given a romp in the handsome grove, which is surrounded by a high wall, in order to sun themselves. One of the inmates, a rather wild individual, imagined he was a squirrel, and away he went scampering up one of the tall fir trees to its topmost branches, and would neither return to solid ground for pleadings or threats. As usual, Armstrong was near at hand and volunteered to go up and bring him back. He had climbed about thirty feet from the ground when a limb broke and down came Armstrong bouncing among the branches, finally sitting down upon the ground like the hammer of a pile-driver. The wardens expected to see him killed or knocked senseless, but they were doomed to astonishment as Armstrong sprang to his feet and burst out in a volley of profanity that would have put a trooper to blush. He kept up swearing without intermission for at least ten minutes, while everybody was transfixed with astonishment. He had recovered his speech and to-day can talk as well as any person, and to say that he is delighted in consequence of his fall is drawing it mildly.

GILYAKS AND GOLDI.

Curious Habits of the Natives of Siberia.

The Gilyaks and the Goldi are the two tribes found in the greatest numbers on the Lower Amur. The length of territory over which the Gilyaks wander extends from the mouth of the river to a village called Tombofsk or Gorin, situated 350 miles from Nikolaefsk. I tried to learn their numbers, but was not successful, their arithmetical ideas being very vague. I asked, for instance, a Gilyak, who had been a chief man of a village in which the missionary was killed, what was its population, to which he replied that they had sixty men, more women, and the children they had not counted. Mr. Collins, twenty years ago, gave their villages as thirty-nine, with an estimated population of 1,680. The Gilyaks differ both in language and in many of their habits from all the other tribes of the Amur. In form they are diminutive, usually below rather than above five feet, their eyes elongated, the color of the skin like that of the Chinese, hair black and not luxuriant, with little on the face. In intellect they are very low. They do not learn the Russian language, nor do the Russians learn theirs; and I believe they have no written signs whatever. Their diseases are rheumatism, diseases of the eyes brought on by hunting in the snow, and syphilis, the last having been originally brought by Manchu merchants. In hereditary cases it is no doubt aggravated by their filthy manner of living. They are said never to wash, and though constantly on the water they never, if possible, get into it. A telegraphic engineer told me that he one day gave a Gilyak a piece of soap, which he put in his mouth, and after chewing it to a lather, pronounced it "very good." Their habitations are better than might be expected. The walls are of timber and mud, and around the interior inside the centre of the wall is a broad divan, with flues heated by fire at either end. On this they sleep. In the center of the building is a platform, under which, in winter, the dogs have their habitation, and sometimes also a bear. Suspended from the roof are sledges, fishing tackle, hunting weapons and hundreds of pieces of dried fish, which medley is emitted an odor anything but fike that of a spring nosegay. Their mode of traveling in summer is by boats, which they propel with oars, pulled not together, but alternately. In winter they travel by dogs and sledges. They are surprisingly little, and subsist almost entirely on fish. A piece of salmon a foot long and two inches thick will suffice a Gilyak, I was told, for a day, and when traveling the same amount serves for a dog. They have little notion of a Supreme Being. "What is your religion?" I asked of a Gilyak. "We have none," he replied. To another I said, "To whom do you pray?" "To the skies," he answered. They are commonly said to worship the bear, and some members of this tribe have a cage in which a bear is confined and fed. From time to time he is brought out to be made sport of, and once a year each village takes it in turn to provide one of these animals, which is killed with much ceremony and eaten. I asked them more than once whether it was true that they worshiped the bear, but this they always denied. So far as they have any religion at all, it is that of Shamanism, the chief feature of which seems that when they have any wish to deprecate or advantage to crave they have recourse to a Shaman priest, who performs certain ceremonies and incantations, there being usually connected therewith the drinking of Chinese brandy to the intoxication of the whole party. They make rough idols of wood, which they use at their ceremonies, and in sickness they are worn about their persons as charms. I asked one Gilyak to sell me his gods, but he at first hesitated, saying that he found them useful in sickness. He changed his mind, however, and after my leaving his house sent some after me for sale. One feature of their religion struck me as noticeable, which was that they did not call in the aid of a Shaman at times of joy or thanksgiving, as at a wedding, but only when they had something to get or something to fear, as in sickness or at death. I visited two Gilyak villages, and was much interested in this miserable people.

Both Gilyaks and Goldi are alike in that they purchase their wives and practice polygamy. A Gilyak will sell his daughter for eight or ten dogs, a sledge and two cases of brandy; or, if she have a "good nose," she may fetch a little more. A rich Goldi, in providing a wife for his son, will pay from $20 to $100 for a girl five years old. She will then be taken to her father-in-law's house, brought up with her future husband, and when the girl is twelve or thirteen, and the husband eighteen, the marriage will take place. Weddings, however, are expensive things, for all the relatives expect to be invited, and they sometimes drink several gallons of Chinese *khanshin*. The drinking of this, I am told, causes not only intoxication, but among these people violence akin to madness. It is sold by weight; but its importation is strictly forbidden by Russian law. Should a Goldi who has many wives desire to be baptized, the Russian missionaries compel him to elect one and be canonically married to the object of his choice; the rest, by a happy arrangement, being returned to their respective fathers at half price. Notwithstanding these matrimonial drawbacks, however, I heard that among these interesting people there are no unmarried ladies.—*New York Observer.*

Words of Wisdom.

Discretion of speech is more than eloquence.

Joy finds its expression in almost every pathway of life.

That flower that follows the sun does so even in cloudy days.

The heart ought to give charity when the hand has not the power.

Beauty in a woman is like the flowers in spring; but virtue is like the stars in heaven.

The mind has more room in it than most people imagine, if you would furnish the apartments.

Love of truth shows itself in discovering and appreciating what is good wherever it may exist.

Human nature is so constituted that all see and judge better in the affairs of others than in their own.

The heart is a loom and it may weave whatever it pleases. It may make life a continual progress toward triumph.

A man need only correct himself with the same vigor that he reprehends others, and excuse others with the same indulgence that he shows to himself.

That man is very poor inwardly that can express all that is going on in his soul. Language is too coarse and too superficial for the expression of high and deep feeling.

The Norwegian fishermen always carry with them on their expeditions a kind of telescope called a water telescope. This is a tube three or four feet long, with an eye piece at one end. The other end, which is open, is placed in the water over the edge of the boat, and a little practice easily enables the observer to distinguish objects at a depth of from ten to fifteen fathoms. The fishermen are thus enabled to discover shoals which would otherwise go unnoticed. They then give the signal, their comrades surround them with seines and they frequently make wonderful hauls in places and under circumstances that would never have been suspected but or the use of the telescope.

SUPERSTITIONS.

How Certain Little Occurrences in Every-Day Life are Regarded—Their Influence Upon the Week—Persons who are Induced by "Omens" to do Foolish Things.

Walking down Chestnut street recently in a pouring rain a handsomely-dressed lady was seen to stop suddenly, and stooping on the wet pavement pick up carefully a common pin.

Accidents sometimes occur to the feminine toilet which render a pin, for the instant, one of the most valuable of possessions, and the natural supposition was that such a one had befallen the lady in question. But no, she had merely dropped the pin into her purse and quietly went her way, while we recalled the rhyme from Mother Goose, more thrifty than practical:

See a pin and pick it up:
All the day you'll have good luck;
See a pin and let it lay,
Bad luck you'll have all day.

The superstition is a common one, shared by all classes, and doubtless originated in past ages when pins were scarce and valuable. We often hear it quoted as an instance of Stephen Girard's economy that he was never known to pass a pin without picking it up, but the question is an open one whether the fact was due to motives of thrift or simply to the old superstition.

This is the season of building, and it is curious to observe how, when a ladder is erected against a wall, many persons—in fact, the majority of passers-by—go round it, out into the street, rather than pass under, although danger of life or limb from so doing there is absolutely none. And of those who sturdily walk under probably more than one remembers uncomfortably the ill luck which is said to attend the act.

The evil repute which attaches to Friday is well-nigh world-wide. Among sailors the prejudice against this day is especially prevalent.

In order to disprove and counteract it in some measure a wealthy English shipbuilder once built a vessel which was begun on Friday, finished on Friday, christened "The Friday" and launched on Friday. It was with difficulty that men were found to man her, but tempted by high wages a crew was at last obtained and she set sail on Friday. Unfortunately for the success of the experiment she was never heard of again.

The last two omens regarding Sunday must have originated in the days when it was a penal offense for a man to kiss his wife on Sunday, and when Melchisedec Jones was put in the stocks for calling on his sweetheart one Sabbath afternoon.

There are intelligent and well-educated people whom nothing can induce to try on a mourning garment when not in black themselves.

The writer has heard a lady upbraiding herself with the keenest remorse on the death of her sister, because a few days previous she had tried on a black crape hat belonging to a friend visiting at the house. To reason with her and endeavor to prove that any connection between the two events was impossible, comforted her but little—and to-day it is probable that none of the family would upon any consideration do the same thing again.

Every one knows the origin of the custom of burying the dead with their feet to the east, a custom universal among Christian nations, and adopted at first that as the Lord is to come in the east the dead may arise and stand with their faces to him in the resurrection. The usage of centuries has rooted this custom so deeply that it is little wonder that when it is departed from their superstitious shade their heads and prophesy that no good will come of it.

Probably insurance agents are the only people who have any idea how many men, sensible in other respects, are kept from insuring their lives by the fear, either on their own part or on that of some member of their families, that the act might hasten their lives, and there are sober business men who die and leave their estates to endless litigation rather than make a will, because of the vague fear lest thus "setting their house in order" hasten the day of death.

From the same fear men refrain from altering or adding to an old house, and we have known a man prominent in his neighborhood, wealthy and otherwise liberal to his family, who year after year lived on in a dwelling which was a continued mortification to his wife and daughters, resisting all their entreaties to rebuild, so fully was he convinced that if he were so to do his death would soon follow. This superstition is not an uncommon one among old people.

"Say your prayers, child; you'll have seven years trouble," once said a lady to the writer, when the latter had broken her doll's looking-glass. The augury was fulfilled, but as four of seven were the black years of the late civil war, the trouble was by no means confined to the unlucky looking-glass shatterer.

Country folk—some in jest, some in earnest—translate the voice of a chicken cock crowing at the door into "Stranger coming to-day," and we remember an old lady who invariably made preparation for company when the warning note was sounded upon her premises. In thirty years, she declared, the sign had never failed.

The same old lady had as a pet a cat as black as any which ever figured in the tale of necromancy. "Keep a black cat," she used to say, "and the luck of her favorite was commended on. "Keep a black cat and you'll never lack for money." She was wealthy, but a few miles off lived an old black crone, mistress of a cat as black as her own, who (the negress not the cat) had the credit of witchcraft and who, in spite of her reputed connection with the devil and the ownership of the cat, had hard work to keep soul and body together.

There are a thousand and one superstitions strung upon the thread of our every-day lives, and which meet us at every turn. Few of us are weak enough to let them influence our action, yet most of us remember them unpleasantly now and then, while very many of us, did we own the truth, have one or more omens which we would prefer not to encounter.

"I cannot bear to have my left eyelid quiver," said a lady of cultivation and average intelligence. "Of course, I believe there is nothing in it, but then I can't help feeling, when it does so, as if trouble were coming."

Plenty of people who ought to know better are firm believers in the superstition that it is unluck to place the shoes which one has worn during the day otherwise at night than with the toes pointing to the door and cannot sleep in peace unless they have done so. Years ago the belief in the evil omen of spilling salt was so prevalent that it was ridiculed by Addison in the *Spectator*; but the superstition still holds its own. The evil may be averted by throwing a pinch of salt over the left shoulder, a charm which is clearly a relic of the old heathen ceremonial of casting rice in the air and pouring libations on the ground as a proprietary offering to unseen spirits. Among the signs which are supposed to foretell death are the ringing in the ear, known as the death-bell; the death-watch (a peculiar noise caused by a small insect cutting its way through wood), or a portrait falling from its place on the wall, and each of them has more than once given nervous persons a fit of the blues.

When the eyes of a corpse refuse to shut they are ghastly enough in all conscience to give color to the superstition that they are watching for some one who is soon to follow, and if a horse chances to stumble near a graveyard its rider may be excused if his sensations thereat are none of the most pleasant, even though he is not so foolish as to consider it an actual death warning.

If a door opens without apparent cause the Germans have a saying, which has come across the water to their American descendants, that a spirit has entered, and the cold, nervous shiver which most persons have felt more or less often is held to result from footfalls over the future grave of him who experiences it.

There are sick nurses who, at the bedside of the dying, never fail to open door or window that the parting soul may pass out. The superstition is, I think, of Scotch origin, and the reader will remember Meg Merrilies at the dying bed of the gypsy, chanting:

[illegible] lock—end strife—
Come death and end life.

Tragic stories are related in various parts of the country, as home and abroad, of evil resulting to the unlucky guests at dinner parties of thirteen. Many intelligent and educated people harbor this suspicion. Bismarck, it is said, refuses under any circumstances to sit down to a table with the fatal number, and a prominent business man of New York is reported to owe his start in life to the ready text with which he suddenly remembered a pressing engagement, when the failure of two invited guests to appear at a dinner given by A. T. Stewart reduced the number present to thirteen, to Mr. Stewar's evident annoyance. All of us number among our acquaintance wives who never remove their wedding ring, and who, were it to slip off accidentally, would surely expect some dire misfortune.

"I should think his ears would burn," is a common remark when a person is made the subject of a continued conversation, and "so many stitches you take upon you, so many lies will be told about you," is as frequently quoted when a rent is hastily sewn up without changing the torn garment.

In nearly every land the moon is the subject of numerous superstitions. She regulates the changes of the weather—phases must be consulted in soap-making, in killing meat, in planting, in doctoring the common pursuits of life, and to see the new moon through trees over the left shoulder, with no money in the pocket, is thought to be terribly unlucky.

Should a coal pop out from a wood fire and burn a lady's dress the event foretells a suitor for her heart and hand, and if two spoons come together in the sugar dish a wedding in the family is to be expected with equal certainty.

"Sing before breakfast you'll cry before supper," and "Blessed be the bride the sun shines on" have passed into familiar adages.

Swallows building in a chimney bring good luck to the house, but not to the dwellers therein if the birds be molested.

Killing a cat by many is a dire misfortune, and he who does it is doomed through life to failure in everything he undertakes.

If a strange cat adopts a house voluntarily as her home she is believed to bring good luck to the household.

Numbers of intelligent people keep a pocket-piece of gold or silver for "good luck." "The devil dances in an empty pocket."

And others, generally old people, would not for much leave a horseshoe found lying in the road without picking it up. An old horseshoe brings good luck, doubly so if found by the owner. Horace Greeley kept always a rusty horseshoe over the door of his sanctum, and the more or less decorated horseshoe which plays such a part in modern ornamentation is simply the revival of an old superstition.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Corns.

Corns consist of layers of thickened epidermis—the transparent coating that protects the sensitive true skin beneath. This epidermis is in constant process of formation from the true skin, and is as constantly being thrown off in minute particles.

It is as destitute of feeling as the nails—as also the scales on the legs of fowls and on bodies of fishes—which are only modified epidermis.

Corns are among the "exerescences" of civilization. A higher civilization, however, which shall conform the shoe to the foot, instead of the foot to the shoe, will know of them only as we know of the crushed feet of the Chinese women.

A thickening of the epidermis having been caused at the points of special pressure, this in time is still further the skin beneath, giving rise to successive layers of thickened epidermis, which cannot be thrown off like ordinary scarf-skin.

Between the vital force beneath, and the pressure of the shoe above, the central portion comes to have the hardness of nail. If a splinter is left in the finger the flesh above and around it will die, and new skin be formed below, which will in time lift the splinter out. But in the case of corns nature's efforts are thwarted by the persistent pressure from above, which constantly enlarges the corn from below.

The first step toward relief is to secure a shoe anatomically correct in construction. Meanwhile remove the pressure from the corn in whatever way may be possible.

A pointed knife run down carefully between the layers will easily take out—for the time—the central core. Sometimes it can be picked out with the nail, after soaking the feet three successive nights in warm water. The soaking swells the core and like posts lifted by the frosts, it seldom returns fully to its place. But as the cores always fill up again, the only permanent remedy is the removal of the cause.

A Curious Affliction.

William B. Ferguson, of East Springfield, whose peculiar and dreadful malady was fully detailed in these columns a few years ago, is now passing through the period of frightful spasms which recur at this time every year. It is now twenty years since Mr. Ferguson was first attacked with this unknown disease. During this annual season of horrible suffering the paroxysms come on regularly at seven o'clock in the evening and continue, with slight intervals, for about three hours, leaving him prostrate and exhausted. Precisely at seven o'clock the next night they recur, and so on for three or four weeks, when they suddenly stop and leave him for another year. When in these spasms the muscles become rigid as bars of steel, and the body is thrown into frightful contortions. No known cause for the malady has ever been assigned, and although Mr. Ferguson has spent large sums of money in search of medical assistance, no relief whatever, even of a temporary character, has ever been found. A few years since he spent a week in Cleveland at the medical college, and the faculty and all the leading physicians of the city for several nights witnessed his spasms, but none of them had ever seen a similar case or could diagnose the disease.—*Erie (Pa.) Dispatch.*

At a ball at Schwarzenburg, Saxony, a young man entered, having what appeared to be a cigar in his mouth. He went to the chandelier as if to light it, and a terrible explosion ensued. The lights were extinguished, the walls partly gave way, some of the dancers were covered with blood, and the young man was blown to pieces. He had killed himself by means of a dynamite cartridge.

A French physician claims to have established two facts—that widowers commit suicide more frequently than married men, and that the presence of children in a house diminishes the tendency to self-destruction in both men and women. The physician probably does not mean the presence of other people's children.

VIGILANTES.

How They Put Down Border Ruffians in a Missouri River Town.

For the past three months the business men and respectable citizens of Pierre have been secretly organizing a vigilance committee to protect the interests of the town, and to rid the community of roughs, cut throats and garroters that infest that lively little town. The committee is well organized and drilled. They have a captain and assistant, and all provided with breech-loading shotguns and heavy revolvers. The organization numbers about two hundred of the best citizens of the place, but it was not until last week that their services were called into requisition.

A little over a week ago a character named "Arkansaw," and the man was killed the "Kid" last summer, with a gang of followers went over to East Pierre and began making themselves a little too numerous with their pistols. Arkansaw would occasionally pull out his pistol, cock it, and request some peaceable citizen to come to him, and if the least hesitancy was observed in complying with his request the result would be a volley of pistol shots, after which Arkansaw would put his revolver back in the holster and resume his search for another tender-foot. Sometimes a shot or two would take effect, but that didn't matter; it only gave a little spice to his performances. His entire gang was composed of just such men as himself, and on one afternoon last week they succeeded in creating terror wherever they made their appearance.

After creating all the disturbance they could, and taking a prisoner away from the United States deputy marshal, they went to West Pierre, with the avowed purpose of returning and cleaning out the town. They did return, but were met by 200 vigilantes, and two hundred shotguns staring them in the face, and were requested to turn immediately and never show themselves again in East Pierre. The request was complied with, but on Thursday night Arkansaw and gang got on the war-path, and each one strapping on three or four revolvers, the entire outfit, about 150 outlaws, cow-boys and bullwhackers, went over to East St. Pierre to "clean out" the boys, as they termed the place. It was about ten o'clock when they got in, and went directly to the dance-house, now and then shooting out a light in some house as they passed by. They shot everything—windows, lights, men, horses, and all had to take it.

Every minute would be heard the sound of the pistol. Suddenly those that took no part on either side, heard the loud "bang," "bang" of the shotgun and heard the tramp of two hundred vigilantes marching in line, bearing down upon the roughs. In a moment it seemed as if a terrible cannonading was going on, and old soldiers say it sounded very much like a pitched battle. The gang was driven to the river, flying in every direction before a determined fire of the vigilantes. Arkansaw, a little braver than his men, hesitated, then made an attempt at resistance. But in hesitating he sealed his own doom, for almost in a moment fully fifty shots were fired, and the cut-throat brigand Arkansaw fell to the ground riddled with bullets. A review of the ground showed three or four wounded, but none others were killed.—*Deadwood Dakota Press*

Called Him Gould.

One morning, not many days ago, a number of Texans sat around the stove in the office of a hotel in San Antonio, roasting their heels and talking of Mexican raiders. A New York drummer entered the place, registered, and was asking about breakfast, when one of the men approached him and said:

"Hello! Mr. Gould. My name's McThomas; got your letter and was looking for you."

"Hello, Mac," replied the drummer, who saw it was a case of mistaken identity, and offered a chance for fun.

Every boot-heel came down off the stove, and every mouth was turned sideways to spit.

"Go right into breakfast; lots of time for business," continued the man, and the hungry drummer disappeared in the dining-room. When he had finished breakfast he returned to the office to find it empty. He sat picking his teeth when the landlord edged up and said:

"You'd rather got the start of you, Mr. Gould."

"How's that?"

"Why, McThomas owns a twenty-four horse coach line running out of here, and he dropped the boys a hint that you were after it to complete your southwest line. While you were in at

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KUNTS..... EDITOR

CENTRE HALL, PA., Jan. 6, 1881.

With this issue we enter the 14 volume of the REPORTER—next to the oldest paper in the county. We look back with satisfaction upon our labors when we see by a steadily increasing circulation that our efforts to make a good, readable paper, were appreciated by our friends. We feel thankful to all for the support given us, and have striven to merit it. We shall labor to the same end in the future, and beg leave to ask the friends of the REPORTER to aid in extending its circulation, in return for which they shall have our heartfelt acknowlegments and an endeavor on our part to give them the full worth of their money and pains.

With full sails set for 1881, we wish all our readers a Happy New Year.

District Attorney Anstell has issued warrants for the arrest of all who participated actively in the lynching of Joseph Snyder, who murdered the Geogle couple near Bethlehem. He says he will do his duty fully, but fears that no jury can be found willing to convict.

Greece wants to fight Turkey, in order to get possession of some territory, and has 60,000 men under arms already, expecting soon to make it 100,000. Greece and Turkey—this ought to make a fat fight. The other European powers are endeavoring to have the trouble arbitrated to prevent a war.

A Constantinople despatch says the Albanian League has summoned all the males over eighteen years of age to arms in every district in Northern Albania. A great gathering at Jacova has just approved war with Montenegro and has decided to send two nobles to Cettinje to demand the evacuation of Dulcigno. If Prince Nikita refuses the envoys are instructed to declare war on behalf of Albania.

Allegheny county having paid the riot damages, will petition the legislature to be reimbursed to the amount of $2,500,000 in annual instalments of $250,000, provided the Supreme Court decides such an act constitutional. The sum that Kemble, Quay & Co. tried to fasten on the state by bribery, was 4 millions—the 1½ millions excess they thought of pocketing. These fellows, it will be remembered, received a pardon from Hoyt for their rascality.

The hanging of Joseph Snyder, near Bethlehem, according to the oldest police officers and detectives, is the first case of lynching that ever occurred in this State. There have been several instances, however, in which the populace have come very near resorting to illegal violence. The more prominent among these hapened when Mike Doyle and Ned Kelly were arrested for the murder of the Summit Hill mine boss, John P. Jones. The citizens at Tamaqua and at Ransford turned out in two bodies to lynch them, being provided with ropes and a plentiful supply of arms, but they were outwitted by the Coal and Iron police.

Sitting Bull could not stand it any longer and will now lie over on a surrender. A special dispatch from Fort Buford says that Gall, one of the chiefs under Sitting Bull, who has been very defiant after reaching the Poplar Creek Agency with twenty-six lodges, surrendered unconditionally to Major Iges. The savages are poorly clad, have few guns and ponies and are in no condition for an engagement with well-equipped troops. It is now believed that Siting Bull will march towards that point without further hesitation, and that his final capitulation will occur within the ensuing week. He has with him about one hundred lodges. In view of the severe weather, the thermometer ranging from 24 to 29 degrees below zero, their progress is slow. In leaving Canada Sitting Bull burned all the bridges behind him and stole ponies from numerous bands of half-breeds.

The Sprague Conkling affair is soon to get into the courts, and it is said will be nastier than the Beecher-Tilton scandal, and it is mentioned from Washington that the friends of Senator Conkling, ex Senator Sprague and Mrs. Sprague, express genuine sorrow that a great scandal involving these names and many others is about to break upon the country. In Washington each of these three parties has friends, who lay the blame at the doors of the other two, but deeper than this is the sorrow that all feel in view of what seems the impossibility of keeping this scandal down. It is believed here by some that it will equal the Beecher scandal in many sensational features, and probably attract so much attention. Great efforts have been made to effect a reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, but every attempt has been a failure.

There is one thing about all the great and nasty scandals which we have had to the disgrace of the country, that the parties were all leading lights in the republican fold, and that men who lay claim to respectability in that party seem to like the lead of such men and are proud to follow it.

The republicans of Pennsylvania at present seem to be busied with the question as to who shall have Mr. Wallace's seat in the U. S. Senate. Ex-speaker Grow undoubtedly is the choice of the rank and file of the party, because of his ability, but of what account is that to the Camerons when they do not want the man? The Camerons hate Grow but the masses of the party like him. Now that's just the situation now. In a short time the situation will be changed and the popular choice will be on a back seat, and the favorite and tool of the bosses will be chosen Senator.

The Camerons are now apparently setting up the pins for Harry Oliver, a wealthy Pittsburg iron master. Oliver has lots of money but no brains, and will suit Simon and Don on that account. Grow has lots of brains and not so much money. Among republicans money always takes the prize in opposition to brains.

Grow feels confident. The Camerons are quiet, and unless the old order is reversed, they will have their own way at the decisive moment.

Ohio is the mother of office holders.

The Christiancy divorce suit is coming on—another scandal in high republican quarters.

There is talk among some republicans in favar of W. H. Armstrong of Williamsport for U. S. Senator. There's brains in that.

Can't Centre county trot out a republican for U. S. Senator? Sure they have Hastings, Love, the Dales, and Beaver too were he hot having visions of the governorship.

Pay your REPORTER in advance and 25 cents extra and we will send you the Chicago Weekly News in addition.

CHRISTMAS CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A horrible case of wife murder occurred at Newark on Christmas evening—caused by liquor. The circumstances are related briefly as follows: Edward Kissam, a colored waiter, residing at No. 159 Boyd street, Newark, murdered his wife on Saturday evening, but the crime was not discovered until a late hour at night. Kissam is about forty-nine years of age and is employed as a waiter in a restaurant at No. 6 Bank street, Newark.

A child of the murdered was sent to a neighbor's house about 6 o'clock Saturday evening, and when the lad returned he found his mother dead. He told Kissam of this and the latter threatened to kill the boy if he did not go to bed and keep his mouth shut. The murderer then dragged the dead body up stairs, put it in bed, laid down alongside of it, and went to sleep. He went to work this morning as usual, taking the boy with him. The lad slipped out and told a neighbor of his mother's death. The police were notified and they found Kissam quietly reading a paper in the sitting-room of his residence at 11 o'clock at night. He denies all knowledge of how his wife came to her death.

Next day we have a horrible case of fratricide in Utica: Henry Ostrander, aged twenty-nine, shot and killed his brother George, aged twenty-six, at their home near Camden, in this county, on 25. Henry was jealous because his little sister was carressing his brother and he spit tobacco-juice in her face. George warned him to stop, when Henry shot him through the eye, killing him instantly. The murderer says George had his pistol half cocked, but he was too quick for him. He charges that George was trying to run the whole family.

At Napolen, Ohio, on Christmas night, R. K. Scott, ex-gov. of Georgia, shot and killed G. W. Drury an esteemed young man and clerk in a drug-store. Scott's son was intoxicated, and Drury took him to his bed in the drug store, and when Scott came and demanded admittance to the bedroom and was refused, he became enraged and shot young Drury. There were fears of lynching Scott and he was taken to Defiance for safe keeping.

At Lucan, Ont., while a party of six were returning late on Christmas night from visiting friends their horses bolted when approaching the railway track, and their sleigh was struck by a train on the London, Huron and Bruice Railway near Clandeboye Station. James McGrath, his wife and brother Matthew and Ellen Blake, a cousin, were instantly killed. McGrath's child, thirteen months old, was dangerously hurt but may recover. The sixth person, named Annie McGrath, saved herself by jumping.

On Friday evening, at Smithville, near Fort Monroe, the following lively set-to was had on Christmas night, between a white man named Dunn, and a party of colored men, who had met to organize a military company. One of the men caught Dunn by his wiskers and slapped his face, whereupon he drew a single barreled pistol and killed the negro. Dunn then ran into a store and loaded his pistol, when a crowd headed by Dan Cook, with drawn swords, attacked him. He shot Cook dead, after which he seized a butcher knife and cut his way out. One man named Ed Drew, was badly cut in the abdomen, and will probably die, while others were more or less injured. Dunn gave himself up and is now in jail at Williamsburg. Intense excitement prevails among the colored people in the Peninsula.

Seven persons were killed and fifty injured by the falling in of the roof of a church at Laillagot, France, on Christmas day.

There seems to be trouble brewing already between Garfield and the house of Conkling. Hayes, it is asserted, is hitting Conkling, at the suggestion of Garfield, by turning Conkling's friends out of office in New York and appointing in their places the senator's enemies. These will remain in office under Garfield and save him the unpleasantness of doing it himself, while the fraudulent is only too willing to hit Conkling between the eyes as often as possible before he leaves his stolen seat.

In relation to this anti-Conkling game a Washington correspondent says that if it should turn out to be true, and the statement is well authenticated, that Hayes appointed Haskell for Postmaster at Albany and Daniels for Collector at Buffalo, both anti-Conkling men, at the instance of Garfield, there will be serious trouble between the Radical clans at the very threshold of the incoming administration. Conkling will not allow Garfield to play him false without revenging himself for the treachery, and a bitter fight will begin on the confirmation of the new Cabinet. The commissions of Conkling's men holding the above places do not expire until February, and there was no reason for sending in the names of their successors two months before hand, except to circumvent Conkling, who might pigeonhole them in committee if they were sent in later in the session, and this makes it evident Garfield wanted to shirk the responsibility. Now that the secret is out, Conkling will prepare for war, and will wage it as bitterly as though Garfield himself had made the changes.

"Endymion"—how the snobs and fops do take to it, and go on. If you have read it it is your passport to the society of the snobs, even if you have not a grain of common sense in your head. What fool's some people do make of themselves!—But you know the Earl of Beaconsfield wrote it, and therefore it is a great literary production. Had it been an essay upon a topic in science, a valuable new discovery, or a contribution to our literature that is not classed among the light, there would be no fuss—but then you see its title is "Endymion" and an earl its author, and thats why the snobs go crazy.

The legislature met at Harrisburg on Tuesday.

There is a big fight at Harrisburg among the Cameron and anti-Cameron wings for U. S. Senator. Cameron wants young Oliver and the other wing is working for Grow.

At Albany there is also a hot contest for U. S. Senator, between Conkling and anti-Conkling folks.

Fresh cases of "Boycotting" are continually reported from Ireland. A large meeting was held at Craughwell, county Galway, to protest against the state prosecutions.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, president of the board of trade, has received a letter from Dublin threatening the lives of himself, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. John Bright if they continue to oppose coercion.

The superintendent of census makes public an approximate statement of the population of the states and territories, believed to be very near the final figures, which will be announced next week. It foots up 50,152,559 as the population of the United States.

In Sumter county, S. C., Deputy Sheriff Bateman attempted to arrest for stealing a colored man named Wright, who resisted, cutting and shooting him, while another officer shot and killed Wright.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

The Pittsburg Post says: We print a tabular statement of the popular vote by States for President, with the vote cast in 1876. We presume it is as near correct as attainable, the figures having been furnished by the officials of the various State governments. They show a plurality for Garfield over Hancock in a poll of 8,889,374 of only 2,304, or as an arithmetical friend figures it out, about one-fortieth of one per cent. The evenness of the strength of the contending candidates is without a parallel in the history of popular elections. In 1876 Gov. Tilden had a plurality over Hayes, in a vote of 8,318,707, of 250,807, and a clear majority on the whole vote of 159,545. The majority against Garfield on the total vote of the Union, is 317,017.

The total vote of 1876, (including Prohibition), was 8,409,969, and that of 1880 9,201,695, showing an increase of 798,726, or about 9½ per cent; but it is a notable fact that this increase was almost entirely in the Northern States. Hancock received in the sixteen Southern States 20,249 votes less than Tilden and Garfield 43,350 less than Hayes; but Weaver, the Greenback candidata, got in the South 133,216 to 7,137 for Peter Cooper. This saved the South from falling off in its total vote. As it is the increase is but 61,480, and is due entirely to Greenbackery. It is a supposable case the Democrats grew indifferent after the October elections while in most the Southern States the Republican organization was abandoned or very defective.

The vote of the sections for President was as follows:

THE NORTHERN STATES.

Garfield	3,383,455
Hancock	2,849,722
Weaver	175,270
Garfield over Hancock	533,733

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Hancock	1,593,813
Garfield	1,062,384
Weaver	133,216
Hancock over Garfield	531,429

It is interesting to compare this vote with 1876:

THE NORTHERN STATES.

Hayes	2,927,216
Tilden	2,670,695
Cooper	74,603
Hayes over Tilden	256,521

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Tilden	1,614,062
Hayes	1,106,734
Cooper	7,137
Tilden over Hayes	507,328

It is curious to compare Hancock's vote with Tilden's in view of the loud demonstrations as to Tilden's unavailability by the Kelly politicians, as well as by many better and sincere men. In the South where it was proclaimed Tilden was especially weak, he polled 20,249 more votes than Hancock. In the eight States of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, Hancock's vote fell below Tilden's about 111,000. In the other States he gained 90,000, but 52,000 of this gain was in Texas. At the rate of increase of the vote of the whole Union, the South should have given Hancock 150,000 more votes than Tilden received in 1876. Instead of that it gave him 20,000 less. In the North Hancock's gains over Tilden were respectable in every State but New York, where the increase on a vote for Tilden of over half a million was but 12,000, or about 2½ per cent. In the whole North Hancock gained over Tilden 179,037 on the popular vote, or not quite seven per cent. Garfield gained over Hayes 456,239 or about fifteen per cent. The vote of the two sections of the Union was as follows, excluding the Prohibition, Anti-Masonic and scattering, which would add about 15,000 to the total:

	1880.	1876.
Total vote.	9,197,860	8,400,447
North	6,408,447	5,672,514
South	2,789,413	2,727,933

The President elect of the Swiss republic committed suicide the other day because he was chosen by a small majority. That fellow must not have heard of one Hayes, who was glad to take the presidency of another republic and didn't even have a small majority, but a majority of 250,000 against him. Hayes does not seem to take to looking at some things like did the President elect of Switzerland or Judas Iscariot.

GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Middleburg, Pa., December 23.—The argument of counsel in the case of Commonwealth vs. Jonathan Moyer, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Gretchen Kintzler, was concluded here to-day at 11 o'clock a m The judge's charge consumed about one hour's time, after which the case was given to the jury. The jury was out until 3,30 p. m., when a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree" was rendered The court house was crowded, and the verdict seemed to be satisfactory to the crowd of people who awaited its announcement. Application was made by counsel for the prisoner for a new trial. This is the third conviction had for the murder of the old German woman, Mrs. Gretchen Kintzler—Ettinger having been convicted at the September term of court, and Erb at the present term.

THE REBELIOUS BOERS.

Engagement with a British Regiment in which They are Victorious.

London, December 24.—The following has been received at the War Office from Durbin: "Two hundred and fifty men of the Ninety-fourth Regiment, marching from Lydenburg to Pretoria, have been attacked and overpowered by the Boers. 125 being killed and wounded and the rest taken prisoners. The colors were saved." This will materially alter the situation on account of the encouragement it will give the Boers. The officer commanding at Durbin, who sent the above telegram adds: "I will be glad to have a regimeft of cavelry quickly."

GUILTY OF WRONG.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—*Tribune.*

A FURIOUS MOB LYNCH A MURDERER

Parents who Opposed the Suit of Their Daughter's Lover Brained in Bed by the Latter.

Allentown, Pa., December 27.—Jacob Gogel and his wife Anna, an aged couple residing at Santee's mill, four miles from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, were found dead in their bed this morning. Their heads were nearly severed from their bodies, and a bloody axe was found in the apartment. The walls were splashed with blood, and altogether the room presented a shocking sight.

Allentown, Pa., December 27.—Joseph Snyder, aged twenty-four years, the murderer of Jacob and Anna Gogel, near Bethlehem, was found in a neighboring barn under the straw at 9 o'clock this morning. He was immediately taken back to the house of his victims and questioned as to the murder. He was cool and collected. He was interrogated by Rev. Brendle, of Bethlehem, and at once confessed having committedthe crime, telling the story with great deliberation. He was in love with the eldest daughter of Gogel aged sixteen, but was opposed by her parents. He believed by killing them all the opposition would be removed to his suit. He had scarcely confessed before a rope taken from one of the beds was placed around his neck and he was dragged outside of the house and hung to a large chestnut tree. After being suspended twenty minutes the body was cut down by the poor house authorities and taken to that place where it was found that death was caused by strangulation. The officers of the law made vain endeavors to restrain the fury of the mob, Detective Yohe, of Bethlehem, firing at one of the ring leaders without effect. Several thousand people visited the scene of the tragedy during the day and the excitement is intense.

REPORTS OF THE COLD WAVE.

New Orleans, Dec. 29.—The mercury here is at 26 degrees. At Vicksburg an inch and a half of snow has fallen. The thermometer at Shreveport is down to 9 degrees.

Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 29.—Snow is now fifteen inches deep, and still falling.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 29.—The heaviest snow ever known here fell last night. It is five inches deep. The weather is intensely cold.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 29.—Four and a half inches of snow, the heaviest on record in this section, fell this morning. Thermometer at 4 p. m. was twenty degrees above zero and growing colder.

Jacksonville, Fla., December 30.—We are having the coldest weather experienced since 1857. The thermometer was 19 degrees above zero this morning. Oranges on trees in this city are frozen, and is feared that fruit up the river is badly damaged.

New York, December 30.—At 7 a. m. the mercury at New Orleans stood at 22 degrees above, a fall of 8; Galveston, 21 above, a fall of 3; Vicksburg, Miss., 16 above, a fall of one; Jacksonville, Fla., 23 above, a fall of 21; Cedar Keys, Fla., 22 above, a fall of 32; Savannah, Ga., 16 above, a fall of 25; Augusta, Ga., 8 above, a fall of 35; Montgomery, Ala., 8 above, a fall of 15; Charleston, S. C., 15 above, a fall of 28; Norfolk, Va., 10 above, a fall of 18; Wilmington, N. C., 11 above, a fall of 26; Knoxville, 2 above, a fall of 9.

DEATH BY THE COLD.

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 30.—Dr. George Smillie, was found this morning frozen to death on one of the streets in Washington Park, North Plainfield.

A DOG GUARDS THE FROZEN BODY OF HIS MASTER.

James Johnson, an aged colored man, was found frozen to death near Atlee's station, nine miles from the city on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. A faithful dog was found on his body and had to be removed by force.

If the mother is feeble, it is impossible that her children should be strong. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is a perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of women. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. jan. 6 2t

JURORS—JANUARY TERM,

GRAND JURORS—Rush: S W Collins Miles: Ellis Shafer, Snowshoe: J Redding, Potter: J S Dunbarman, Chalres Arnold, Benner: H E Zimmerman, Penn: Geo Heberling, P Kichline, John Krider, J F M'Cormick, Boggs: James Krebs, Walker: J G Royer, Curtin: Wm M'Closky, Haines: Chas Smith, Wm Bower, S H Diehl, Taylor: D Henderson, Howard: Ab Weber, S Stine, Penn: Benj Weiser, College: Alf Wertz, Milesburg: C K Essington, Halfmoon: J Balnstetler.

Traverse—4 Monday.

Potter: Ph. Kemp, G W Spangler, J K Runkle, P Smith, Huston: H M Stewart, G Steele, Gregg: J P Heckman, Lewis Rossman, Jer Stover, Penn: C Alexander, Jac Dutweiler, A Greninger, Marion: J Holmes, R F Strunk, H Yearick, Liberty: J D Gardner, Millheim: H Tomlinson, College: Wm Foster, H Hontz, J C Gilliland, Milesburg: W B Miles, Rush: P Saigfried, S Fravel, Snowshoe: C Cook, Wm Haynes, G Shivge, M'Closky: Boggs: Ed Johnston, P Wallace, Spring: E G Osmer, Wm Brooks, Taylor: D Reese, Walker: M Korman, K J Markle, Philipsburg: A Ammerman, S Cross, Benner: Wm Miles, Chas Grimes, Geo Wolford, Howard: M Confer, J Holter, sr., J A Woodward, P Wagner, Patton: A Hicks, Bellefonte: A V Smith, Union: J G. Hall, Haines: Geo Eisenhuth.

2nd Week.

Millheim: Wm Frank, Wm Kerstetter, Philipsburg: J Test, C A Faulkner, Haines: J T Fiedler, W M Vonada, Miles: Benj Beck, Thos Stover, C Morris Gregg: A E Miller, C A Musser, J B Heckman, Ferguson: H Meek, D G Meek, D H Weaver, Harris: Is Young, A C Hosterman, Snowshoe: J Cline, Penn: D E Gentzel, Liberty: W W Clark, Potter: Wm Love, T R Dubs, Boggs: John Poorman, Wm Marks, Spring: N Lucas, John Tate, A Lutz, Bellefonte: S F Fouter, D Rhodes, J O'Brian, Marion: C F Yearick, Walker: D Dorman, J A Emerick, Union: P Spots, Milesburg: J C P Jones, J Proudfoot.

Gilt frames may be protected from flies by brushing them over with onion-water. Boil three or four onions in a pint of water, and apply with a soft brush or clot h

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES

The Times for 1881.

THE TIMES will enter the New Year with a larger circle of regular readers than it had at any previous period of its history, and the important events of the next year must steadily enlarge the field of independent journalism.

A new administration will be inaugurated; new political occasions will create new political duties; the great commercial and industrial prosperity of the country must stimulate progress and thrift in all sections and the tendency of political power will be toward corruption and despotism, as it ever is when the people are diverted from the stern criticism of authority by peace and plenty.

The Times will be in the future, as it has been in the past, absolutely independent of political parties, but earnestly and fearlessly devoted to integrity and patriotism in our statesmanship and to the freedom and sanctity of the ballot. Dependent party organs will continue to babble about party men and party measures; to excuse the public jobber and the demagogue; to suppress, pervert or deny the truth when party interest is involved, and to lavish the reputation praise of the servant to the master; but the growing intelligence of the age daily multiplies the readers of the independent newspaper, and the journals which best reflect the rapidly increasing independence of the people will be the great American journals of the future.

The Times aims to reach the highest standard of the independent newspaper. It fearlessly opposes corruptionists in power in all parties, whether in city, State or nation. It opposes every form of imperial political domination, whether represented by an individual, by a faction or by a party. It opposes sectionalism North and South as the demon of the Republic, and it demands public tranquility and the supremacy of liberty and law for every citizen of the Union.

The Times will begin the New Year strengthened in all of its already exceptionally strong departments. Its full story of the War will be continued in the Weekly Edition, with specially interesting extracts therefrom in the other editions, and the contributors for 1881 to this important feature of the paper will be from the most distinguished soldiers and civilians of both North and South. Its large list of contributors in this and in foreign countries will be more than maintained; its reliable news correspondence is unsurpassed by that of any other journal of the country; its various departments essential to a complete newspaper for the home and family circle are constantly enlivened by fresh writers, and it will maintain the position it has won solely on its merits, as one of the most reliable and complete newspapers of the world.

TERMS: DAILY—delivered by carriers, for twelve cents a week, mail subscription six dollars a year, or fifty cents a month, postage free. SUNDAY EDITION—Double sheet, two dollars a year, postage free; single copies, four cents. WEEKLY—Published every Saturday morning, two dollars a year, five copies, $8; ten copies, $15, twenty copies, $25. An extra copy sent free to the getter-up of a club.

Address THE TIMES,
23dec 3t Times Building Philadelphia.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Extract from the Report of the Committee on Transportation and Commercial Relations.

Intrenched in the several state capitals, domiciled in the central citadel, confident and strong, the railway power to-day sways the commerce of a continent, and dominates its industries with cold neglect of the golden rule that is the vitalizing spirit of free government, and with cynical contempt of the common honesty and homely virtues that support the structure of civil liberties. A power within the state, accelerating in growth, licensed by its own inordinate greed, usurping as desire advances, limitless in audacity—how long will it be before the state itself will be a supplicant to its creature that lays lustful hands upon the shreds of authority yet preserved, swaggers in every precinct of the legislative domain, with its mammon defiles the ermine, and has towering scorn for the people and especial contempt for the class that suffers most from its cruel exactions—farmers? Shall there be an organized effort by the people to recover the rights filched from them by the creatures of their generosity? . . . .

In answer to the assumption of private rights, vociferously proclaimed by railway attorneys, there is the opinion of Chief Justice Wait, delivered from the bench when rendering the decision in the famous "Granger Cases," so called, carried to the Supreme Court on this very point. These are the words quoted from the decision: "When, therefore, one devotes his property to a use in which the public has an interest, he in effect grants to the public an interest in that use, and must submit to be controlled by the public for the common good to the extent of the interest he has thus created." This is complete refutation of the charge that the people assail private rights when they try to regulate the methods of transportation in the interests of the whole public. They have an undoubted right to establish regulations for the conservation of their private rights, and they ask nothing more in the restraints they would place on railway management. They do not lose sight of the inter-dependence of their interests and the corporations created by the state to render a public service, but they would regulate and establish these relations on the basis of common justice.

It may be said that all the evils of rail way transportation will in due course of time be remedied bp competition. Not so. A distinguished authority, whose interest was principally in railways, has said, truly, that where combination is possible, competition is impossible. Witness the pooling by the trunk lines leading from the grain fields of the West to the seaboard. So far as the earnings on that traffic are concerned, they have a common treasury from which they draw *pro rata*, according to allotment of capital by the terms of their compact. Here are all the conditions of competition inoperative, because joint interest necessarily favors combination. In other cases, where combination cannot be maintained, and rates are, therefore, reduced to competitive points, the abatement is sure to be restricted to those points, and corresponding additions are made at other points more than compensating all concessions. In this there is an alarming power of discrimination. Citizens of one locality are compelled to psy for the support of industries in another locality, equally favored by nature and artificially aided by a power that should distribute its benefits with impartial regard for all concerned. It is the power to make or unmake, to tear down or to build up, an inequality abhorrent to active enterprise, and at varience with the fundamental principles of free government.

What shall we do? Let us exert the force inherent in our numbers. Direct this through the ballot in such manner that every legislature, state and national, shall reflect the will of the people and all their interests rather than of corporations. Secure in these bodies due representation of the chief industry of the land. Let farmers organize, in utter disregard of the restraints that political parties impose, and let them keep steadily in view the governing purpose to purge the body politic of the venalities that handicap material progress. They may co-operate with all persons and all associations that work in the interest of free and enlightened administration of justice, but for themselves they must move for the protection of natural rights against the monstrous greed of corporate power that riots in the chaos of principles overturned and confused by its wanton assumptions. They must invoke order, law, peace, justice for all, lest revolution intervene to clear away with rude hand the fabric of tyranny that now fetters industry and retards development.

"I DON'T WANT A PLASTER,"

said a sick man to a druggist, "can't you give me something to cure me?" His symtoms were a lame back and disordered urine and were a sure indication of kidney disease. The druggist told him to use Kidney-Wort and in a short time it effected a complete cure. Have you these symptoms? Then get a box to-day—before you become incurable. It is the cure, safe and sure.

Washington Republic:—"An English gentleman was recently convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment for perjury in swearing that he committed a certain theft of which his son was charged in order to save his boy. Half the sentence was afterward remitted on the facts being presented to the Home Secretary. The contrast between this father and the Indiana man who had his daughter thrown into jail, from which she was brought forth a corpse, for forging his name to a check for $300, is striking. If there is any dispute as to which of the two is the more worthy of heaven it might be settled by reference to Bob Ingersoll.

CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS

AND THE

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FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Verbal Promise.—A verbal promise to pay the debt of another is within the Statute of Frauds, and is void if made to the creditor, but not if made to the debtor.—Pratt vs. Bates Sup. Ct. Mich.

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of the Weekly Herald gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

The Home,

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the Weekly Herald will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

Skilled Labor

are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

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1880-1. 1880-1

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ.....Associate Editor

—:O:—

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs, Jan. 6, '81.

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Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 7, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

	WESTWARD	
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	Williamsport	9 00 a m
"	Jersey Shore	9 40 a m
"	Lock Haven	10 10 a m
"	Renovo	12 40 p m
" arr at Erie		7 45 p m
NIAGARA EX. leaves	Phila.	12 15 p m
"	Harrisburg	5 15 p m
" arrat	Williamsport	4 30 p m
"	Lock Haven	5 40 p m
"	Renovo	13 30 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	4 00 p m
"	Harrisburg	7 50 p m
" arr at	Williamsport	12 40 a m
"	Lock Haven	1 10 p m
	EASTWARD.	
PACIFIC EX. leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m
"	Jersey Shore	7 37 a m
"	Williamsport	8 20 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	12 55 p m
"	Philadelphia	5 10 p m
DAY EX. leaves	Renovo	10 05 a m
"	Lock Haven	11 35 a m
"	Williamsport	12 30 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 40 p m
"	Philadelphia	8 35 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	10 30 p m
"	Lock Haven	11 10 p m
"	Williamsport	2 00 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	5 05 a m
"	Philadelphia	9 50 a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 15 a m
"	Philadelphia	7 05 a m

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains to Sunbury and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line East make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Conneaut with L. S. & M. S. R. R.; and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, and Day Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM.A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent

Lewisb'rg, Centre & Spruce Creek RR

WESTWARD.

LEAVE	1 A.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.
Montandon	7 00	1 55	6 20
Lewisburg	7 15	2 20	6 35
Coburn	9 25		
Arr. at Spring Mills	9 50		

EASTWARD.

LEAVE	2 A.M.	4 A.M.	6 P.M.
Spring Mills		10 10	
Coburn		10 35	
Lewisburg	6 35	12 45	5 45
Arr. at Montandon	6 50	1 00	6 00

Nos 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail, west on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.

Nos. 3 and 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 and 6 with Fast Line west.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Judgement Exemption notes—tight note—for sale at this office, 15c per dozen.

—The valuable farm, and Red-mill property of Sam'l Royer, dec'd, is advertised in Reporter, at public sale, Jan. 26.

—A handy and speedy corn-sheller is advertised in Reporter. Sample can be seen here.

—We fregret to learn that our good friend George Royer, near Rebersburg, is seriously indisposed this winter.

—Any one wanting to build a school house or buy an old one, see advertisement of letting in Reporter.

—We learn of hogs and calves having been frozen in the valley during the intense cold, last week.

—A large party of the Centre Hall young folks sleighed to Unionville last Friday evening for supper.

—Esq. Reifsnyder advertises some real estate in Miles twp., at public sale, in the Reporter.

—The house and lot of Sam'l Farner, dec'd, in this place, was sold to Wm. Lohr, at $550.

—The thermometer was 24 below zero at Spring Mills, on Thursday morning, 30, as Dr. Leitzel informs us.

—The land on which Petroleum Centre once stood was sold recently for $6,000. It was once worth millions.

—A happy, happy, happy New Year is wished to all by Lewins, and a new suit from the Philad. Branch, which sells the best, cheapest. and nicest fit, all labelled, "Our own make."

—The comptroller of the currency has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. making in all 90 per cent. to the creditors of the insolvent national bank of Lock Haven, Pa.

—Mr. Will Osman, formerly of our town, now of Grant City, Mo., is also here visiting and looked in on us. Will is making his mark in Mo., and we think will keep rising.

—We regret to learn of the death of Capt. James Dunlap, of Pine Grove, on Monday 27. Mr. Dunlap was generally known throughout this county and had many friends, who esteemed him for his social qualities.

—Mr. Solomon Koch, of Illinois, a former resident of this place, is back on a visit, and honored the Reporter with a call and talk. Mr. K. has prospered in the west.

—The sausage crop in this county is pretty nearly all harvested, and it was a right good one—only a little hard on the poor grunters, and occasionally made grunters of fellows who indulged too freely in devouriug that kind of vegetable.

—At the head of this colum will be found the name of the writer of this paragraph, wherein he modestly makes his bow to the readers of the Reporter as associate editor of its local department, to which we will contribute to the best of ourability, hoping with time and experience to add to the interest of these columns. As it is a department where brevity is golden, we limit this, our salutatory, to be in keeping with the items of this department:

—A Pittsburg dispatch says an epidemic of scarlet fever is raging at Houtzdale, Clearfield county, Pa. It only began a few days ago. Thirty children have died, eighteen of them yesterday.

—A thorough and safe remedy is Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. 16dec 5t.

Cloverseed.—We pay the highest market price in cash for *choice* cloverseed at our Farm Implement and Seed store, opposite the Bush House.

ALEXANDER & CO.
6 jan 3t. Bellefonte, Pa.

—Hides, hides! Beef and calf hides wanted, and for which the highest Cash price will be paid at the Centre Hall, tan-yard, by Chas. Sheffler. 23dc 3t.

—The Teachers' County Institute last week was attended by about 160 or 170 teachers—the number in the county being some over 200. The program was a good one, and so far as the deliberations are concerned the convention was a success in which we congratulate Superintendent Meyer, who has so successfully closed his second term as Co. Sup't.

—Nothing so good for Headache and Dyspepsia as Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents. All Druggists sell them. 16dec 5t.

—A good new shuttle sewing machine for hand or treadle can be traded or bought at the Reporter office. Price $12.

—Caley's Chicken Powder, a sure cure for Cholera and Gapes. Sold by J D Murray, 4nov. 3m.

—Persons back on the Reporter for several years, will do us a favor by remitting *at least* a part of amount due. We need cash to keep business going.

—The festival for the Boalsburg Lutheran Sabbath School was a success.

—The Reporter starts in 1881 with Wm. Kurtz as associate editor. Look out now for big revolutions in the columns, in the future!

—All who wish to join a singing class, to be under instruction of Prof. P. H. Meyer, are requested to attend a meeting at the school house, on Thursday evening. The fee is only 50 cts. for the course.

—The Commissioners have appointed D. F. Luse, of Potter, Mercantile Appraiser. There were several worthy applicants, and Mr. Luse was the fortunate one. He is well qualified for the work, and will discharge his duties faithfully which he always does in whatever he is put to.

—The Millheim Lutheran congregation have concluded to build a church, and obtained some liberal subscriptions for it already. Mr. Jonathan Harter has subscribed $1000, which we venture to say is the most liberal church subscription yet given on this side the county. Such fellows count and make things go when they put their shoulders to the wheel. Mr. Harter's liberality is worthy all commendation.

—What a merry Christmas and happy New Year there was this time all around for the youngsters, because they all got rigged out with such pretty holiday suits at the Philad. Branch. If you want to please your little shaver, who is sure to be a future President of the United States, just put him into a suit from the Philad. Branch and he'll promise to be the best boy you ever had.

—The *Reporter* man has little in his paper of last week except about hogs, an atmosphere he probably delights in. Well, every one to his taste, as the old woman said when she kissed the cow.—Lewistown Gazette, 22 ult.

The editor of the *Gazette* evidently thinks we like hogs because we called upon him once—but as he wasn't in, we missed seeing one of the biggest.

—Since last Monday two trains run on our road to Spring Mills. The train now leaves at 6¼ a. m., returning at noon leaves again in the afternoon to return in the evening, remaining at Spring Mills over-night. The trains are mixed and the increased freight trafic demanded the additional train. This is a convenient arrangement for such of our people who wish to go east, as it affords them the choice of a day or night trip.

By the new schedule, Jan. 3, 1881, Train leaves Montandon at 7 a. m. and arrives at Spring Mills at 10:15. A second train leaves Montandon at 2:20 p. m., and arrives at Spring Mills at 5:30 p. m.

Train leaves Spring Mills at 6:30 a. m., and arrives at Montandon at 9:30 a. m. A second train leaves Spring Mills at 3:30, afternoon, and reaches Montandon 6:30, evening.

—With the commencement of the year is the time to form good resolutions. One good resolve for every household in Centre county would be to purchase all their groceries for 1881 at Sechler's because it is headquarters; because they keep the largest and best assortment, because they have a full line of everything, and because they are strictly fair and honest in their dealings with their customers. No one can say that Sechlers ever did an unfair thing with a purchaser.

—Father Fleming, formerly of Bradford, seems to think the editor of the Reporter is one of the worst men in the land. Why goodness alive, he has a much better opinion yet of us than we ourselves have—we didn't think a wuss cuss ever was born. Let him subscribe for the Reporter for a year or 6 months and maybe he'll enlarge the bounderies of his estimate of us, and include Jersey and Bradford along with the U. S. If we were to turn republican what a splendid recommendation that would already be for office in his party.

—Hon. J. C. C. Whaley, of the Lock Haven *Democrat*, died at his home on Saturday. He had been ill for some time. Mr. Whaley was a member elect to the legislature. He was highly esteemed by all. An election will have to be held to fill the vacancy.

—At the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A., Centre Hall, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. D. Ross; Vice Pres., Sam'l Krumbine; Sec'y, Wm. Kurtz; Treas., Michael Derstine. The Asso. has prospered through the past year, having had their room painted, furnished with new carpet and chairs.

—Jacob Durst, of Potter township, died at Allegheny city, on Saturday last. His death was caused by dyspepsia we are told. His remains were brought home for interment.

—The Centre Hall, (Pa.) *Reporter* boasts of a sausage which measured forty-two feet. We can beat that. George Tuttle made a sausage a few weeks ago that measured fifty-feet, and Uncle Leonard Balliet is going to make a Hancock sausage that will measure one hundred and twenty feet.—Nevada, Ohio, *Enterprize*.

Well, as Hancock got the most votes he ought to have the longest sausages too.

—Most of Centre county folks, and even from adjoining counties, will enter the new year—1881—better dressed, better suited and better fitted in Clothing than ever before, because they buy their garments at the famous Philad. Branch, Samuel Lewins, manager and wholesouled gentleman besides.

—Christian K. Ross, father of Charley Ross, passed through Altoona on Monday, and to a *Call* reporter stated: "The only tidings I have ever received of Charley since he was stolen was the demand for a ransom of $20,000. If I had paid that I would have had him long before this. As it is I have spent $60,000 and have not got him. I am still engaged and have detectives employed, and hope in time to find him. I have examined over three hundred lost children in the search, some of whom had been stolen, but none of them was Charlie. I would not pay the ransom: I wanted to protect the community and secure the thieves. As it is, I have lost all my fortune and my boy.

—Troubles in Ireland are growing worse and over twenty thousand British soldiers are already sent to the island, and an outbreak is looked for any day. How fortunate for the Irish in this country, besides being under the flag of Freedom they can go to the Philad. Branch and get the best clothing in the world for the least money, and save money thereby to purchase other comforts for their families. It is simply astonishing what an amount of good has been done by the Philad. Branch already, Sam'l Lewins, manager.

—Whew, but it was cold last week! We do not think that a colder day was registered in these parts than Thursday, 29—at 5 a. m., the thermometer stood 17 degrees below zero, and about 7 a. m. at 14. It continued under zero all day notwithstanding the sun kept shining, and continued cold all night. The cold wave struck us about Tuesday, altho' we might call it cold for the two previous days. Some 4 or 5 inches of snow had fallen, which made good sleighing, for all who relished it in a north pole atmosphere. There was quite a brisk wind, which caused the roads to be blocked somewhat with snow drifts. Friday morning, 31, was cold as previous morning.

—We see from the Lewistown *Gazette* of 22 ult., that the fools are not all dead yet—we mean those infernal fools who "didn't know it was loaded." That paper says:

An old musket which had been left in the corner at John Hoffman's saloon by Al. Printz yesterday morning, was playfully picked up by John and pointed at William McGlaughlin with the remark "Now I'll shoot you." The trigger was up but the cap had been removed by Mr. Printz before he left, so that any thought of danger from the apparently harmless old piece did not enter the minds of those present. Mr. McGlaughlin held both hands before his face and told John to fire away, when to the consternation of Mr. Hoffman and the painful experience of Mr. McGlaughlin alike a load of shot was discharged from the firearm, lodging in the hands, face and neck of the latter, who fell to the floor and bled freely. He was immediately put under the care of Dr. Hurlbut, who did all that medical skill could bring to his relief. Mr. Hoffman, whose good nature and harmless ways are proverbially known, expressed many regrets at the painful occurrence and does all in his power to lessen the sufferings of the wounded man.

—Frank Stover bought out Tyson, the butcher, at Bellefonte; price $8000.

—More snow on Tuesday and milder atmosphere.

—A new start, with new stock of the best groceries, for 1881, at Sechler's, in the Bush house block.

—The new organ in the Lutheran church, near Penn Hall, was dedicated on Sunday, Dec. 26. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the church was well filled. Rev. John Tomlinson, the pastor in charge, preached a very appropriate sermon for the occasion after which he dedicated the organ to solemn service of Triune God.

—If you want a good stew of oysters call on Solt, in Bank building:

—Keene, the great Chicago wheat speculator recently lost his valuable trotting horse, and on Saturday his fine summer residence at Newport was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of several hundred thousand dollars. Still Keene can stand it—he must have more stamps yet than the Centre county Keenes.

—The New Year's dinner given by the Evangelical church of our town netted about $70.

—The best and freshest tub oysters in Centre Hall at J. B. Solt's: He is prepared to retail them by the stew, or otherwise; per quart 35 cts:

—On Friday, Dec. 24th, the dwelling house of Mr. Jacob J. Jamison, in Gregg twp., caught fire and before assistance could be summoned the building was enveloped in flames beyond control and was burned to the ground. Very little of the furniture was sayed. No insurance.

—Protect your families by insuring against accidents in the Fidelity and Casualty Co., of New York, It costs but little, (only a few cents a day;) and should you meet with an Accident, the insurance would come in so handy. Insure to-day, for to-morrow you may be injured. Policies are issued insuring against Death or Disablement. Claims for losses, amounting to over $60,000.00, have been paid by this Company. During the past nine months, the following Iron Workers at Reading, Pa., alone, were injured and their claims promptly paid:

Harrison Bruner, $9 42; Benj. Frederick, 1 43; Wellington Poff, 6 00; Wm. Feather, 5 00; Jno. Engelbach, 6 00; Wm. Straub, 5 00; Jas. O'Brien, 14 29; Geo. Fegely, 7 50; Mabrey Young, 21 43; Jno. Jennings, 2 56; Jno. Smith, 6 42; Chas. Feaster, 8 59; A. H. Levan, $4 29; Wm. Rauk, 12 00; Wm. Goodhardt, 3 64; Thos. Hallman, 3 43; Jno. Hinershott, 2 15; Jno. Jennings, 7 71; Jno. Fisher, 6 43; Jonas Keller, 8 57; Philip Arnold, 3 43; Saml. Pifer, 6 00; David Strauck, 2 15; N. J. Northeimer, 10 00; John Baus, 12 85; Geo. German, 25 73; David Rochman, 6 72; Henry Snyder, 2 87; Wm. Simon, 5 00; Theo. Bank, 8 00; Henry Kunzman, 19 43; Howland Cott, 15 00; Jno. Bismiller, 6 86; Benj. Fredericks, 10 00; Mahlon Long, 5 00; Hy. Troup, 12 00; J. A. Ruckstool, 21 73; Geo. Siebert, 16 00; Thos. Guinn, 5 00; Edward Goodman, 14 29; Jno. Fair, 12 86; W. H. Mohr, 22 86; R. L. Bogardus, 3 43; Alonzo Grote, 17 14; John F. Mahler, 7 14; W. Poff, 5 14; Adam Jacob, E. Bruner, 5 15; Martin M. Withers 40 00; Daniel Halt, 2 86; Wm. Mann, 61 43; Franklin Miller, 6 43; Jno. Fritz, 17 14; Robt. Holliday, 5 00; C. Reichsetter, 8 00; Christian Race, 5 00; Henry Seder, 4 57; Wm. Goodhart, 10 00; Wm. Goodhart, 7 50; Wm. Simon, 10 00; Zacharias Henry, 35,00; Jno. Farr, 20 00; L. H. Johnson, 25 00; Wm. Uhlrichs, 5 00; H. M. Esterline, 13 57; Howland Coit, 10 71; Edward Boylan, 8 00; Sidney F. Herb, 16 00; Geo. Esterley, 10 00; John Hershot, 27 85; David E. Dehart, 30 00; D. R. Quinter, 11 43; Geo. Sides, 6 00; Geo. Burkhardt, 5 00; Thos. H. Black, 14 28; Geo. L. Tobias, 1 73; Philip Arnold, 24 00; Jno. Rismiller, 12 00; V. M. Hain, 7 14; Wm. Uhlrich, 7 86; Levi Andy, 11 42; Alfred Keiser, 22 15; Jno. H. Weise, 7 15; Jas. O. Brien, 9 30; Wm. H. Jones, 21 43; Jno. Lynch, 30 00; Webster Fairfield, 4 00; Aaron Witman, 7 86; Fred'k Fatz, 7 50; Chas Kunzman, 14 29; Chas. Moser, 5 57; Arthur Kelly, 15 00; Jno. Baus, 35 71; H. J. Seider, 2 86; L. Esterline, 30 00; M. Cassidy, 11 43; Harrison Bruner, 30 00; Enoch Stann, 16 00; Josiah H. SeitzMeyer, 6 44; Benton Silvis, 10 30; Chas. Kunzman, 10 00; Wm. Stokes, 10 00.

The above named company is represented by W. B. Rankin, Bellefonte, Pa.

—As a new Co. Superintendent is to be chosen next May, we hear the following gentlemen spoken of as candidates for the place: Prof. D. M. Wolf, of Penn Hall; G. W. Rumberger, of Fleming; Rev. Kline, of Jacksonville, and Mr. Cambridge of Milesburg.

—The thermometer on Friday morning, last of 1880, at 7, stood 19 below zero. Of 1880 seemed to have bowed us out with a north-pole atmosphere, and long it will be remembered for it.

School House Letting.—Sealed proposals for the building of a 2-story brick school house, in Potters Mills sub. district, will be received by Potter District School Board, at Potters Mills, up to 1 o'clock, Saturday, Jan'y 15, 1881.

For plans and specifications see secretary. Contractors and others are invited to hand in bids for the old house. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids and reserve furniture in old house:

W. A. Kerr, Sec'y. J. M. Gilliland, Pres.

NO MORE HARD TIMES.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing, get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters; that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health.—*Chronicle*.

FARM AND MILL PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE!—Will be sold at Public Sale in Potter twp., on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1881,

at 2 p. m., the valuable Grist mill, known as the Red Mill, and a tract of land, containing 46 acres, bounded by Sinking Creek, by lands of Jacob Royer, Benjamin Bitner, John Hinebach, Daniel Fleisher, Joseph Shirk, dec'd, Jacob Treaster and John M'Coy, with all the water rights, liberties and privileges appurtenant thereto. Thereon erected a TWO-STORY LOG AND FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and all necessary outbuildings. Also an excellent ORCHARD OF CHOICE FRUIT and a well of never failing water. The mill is in excellent repair, having been recenly refitted, the land under high state of cultivation, and good fences. ALSO A FARM, containing 56 ACRES, more or less, adjoining the Red Mill property. The land is all clear, under good fences, and in the best state of cultivation. Thereon erected a TWO-STORY LOG AND FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN, good as new, Buggy-shed, Wash-house and other needed outbuildings. There is a well near the house and a spring of never failing water near the house, also an Orchard of Choice Fruit. Also a tract of woodland, containing 4 Acres, more or less, near the mountain, and about ¼ mile from the farm. Another Tract of Woodland, containing about 2 ACRES, about 2 miles south-west of the farm.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of purchase money on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year and the balance in two years with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

CATHARINE ROYER,
JNO. B. ROYER,
jan6 Administrators.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at public sale on the premises in Miles township near Glover's place. On Friday, Jan. 21st, 1881,

All that certain tract or piece of ground, bounded by lands of Jeremiah Haines, Geo. Wohlfert and others. Containing sixty acres, more or less, about twenty acres cleared, the balance in timber. Thereon erected a dwelling house and other outbuildings.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day when terms will be made known by

J. H. Reifsnyder,
6jan Assignee of Geo. Fiedler.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for license in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre and that application will be made at the next Session of said Court to grant the same.

J. W. Snook, Wholesale, Millheim Bor.
Sam'l H. Kunes, Tavern, Liberty twp.

J. C. Harper,
Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Feiri Facias, Levari Facias, and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Saturday the 22nd day of November, A D. 1881, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate of the defendants to wit:

No. 1.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Village of Snow Shoe, Snow Shoe Township, Centre county, Penna. Bounded and described as follows—bounded on the north by lot of Hubert Williams on the south by fourth street, as per plot of Snow Shoe City, on the east by Nectarine street, and on the west by an alley, containing two lots, thereon erected a two story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Burnes.

No. 2.

The following described real estate of the Defendants to wit—all those three lots or several pieces of ground situate in the town of Moshannon, Snow township, Centre county, Penna. and extending along the east side of Chestnut street 180 feet to Moccasin alley, each lot containing 60 feet front and bounded on the east by Snow Shoe alley and numbering 1, 2, 3, in the general plan of said town, thereon erected a two-story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James H. Rankin administrator of Ed. Ide deceased.

No. 3.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Rush township, Centre county, Penna. bounded on the east by Moshannon Creek, on the west by Philipsburg and Clearfield turnpike, and on the south by Wheeling, containing one fourth acre more or less, no buildings.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Rush township, Centre county, Penna. bounded on the north and northwest by Moshannon creek, on the east and south-east by an alley, and on the south by the turn pike road leading from Philipsburg to Curwensville, containing one and one-fourth acre more or less, no buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mrs. Patrick Collins and Pat Collins her husband formerly Mrs. Patrick Donahue administratrix of Pat Donahue and George M. Brisbin guardian Ad Litem for Peter Donahue, John Donahue and Mary Donahue.

No. 4.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Potter township, Centre county, Penna. bounded and described as follows—beginning at stones and corner of brick building corner of Dunn and High streets, thence by Dunlap street 62½ feet to post corner of Bayard lot, thence along land of George A. Bayard 171 feet to corner of lot of D. G. Bush, thence along lot of D. G. Bush 62½ feet to High street, thence along High street 171 feet to the place of beginning, thereon erected a large brick building.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by High street, on the east by lot of P. Gray Meek on the south by an alley and on the west by Thomas street fronting on High street 150 feet and extending back 180 feet to said alley, thereon erected a two-story frame double house, 1 single dwelling house, one cottage house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Haupt.

No. 7.

All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Worth township, Centre county, Penna. beginning at a post on line of Reuben Reese on bank of creek, thence south 37¾ deg east 26 5-10 perches to a post thence north 53¼ deg east 20 3-10 perches to post, thence south 47½ deg east 20 3-10 perches along public road to post, thence north 32 deg east 89 6-10 perches to post, thence south 41½ deg east 10 perches to post, thence north 49¾ deg east 8 2-10 perches to pin oak, thence south 84½ deg 16 perches to stones, thence south 79 deg east 36 perches to post, thence south 7 deg east 18¾ perches to post, thence south 28 deg east 30 5-10 perches to post at public road, thence south 57 deg west 64 4-10 perches to post south 13½ deg east 2 perches to post, thence south 46 deg west 74 perches to hemlock stump, thence north 46 deg west 88 perches to rock oak, thence north 33 deg east 67 perches to post on bank of creek the place of beginning, containing —— acres, thereon erected a two story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Reese.

No. 8.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre county, Penna. Bounded on the north by land of Mrs. Spangler, on the east by lands of Fry and others, on the south by lands of Mrs. Spangler, on the west by lands of Mrs. Frome, containing 2 acres and 80 perches, thereon erected a two story log dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Josiah Taylor.

No. 9.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penna. Beginning at post on the north side of alley 150 feet east of corner of lands of Elizabeth Carney dec'd, thence east along said alley 50 feet to lands of John P. Harris, thence north along land of Harris 150 feet to an alley, thence west along said alley 50 feet to lot of Hugh Taylor, thence south along lot of said Hugh Taylor 150 feet to the place of beginning, containing one-fourth acre more or less; thereon erected a two-story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Hagley.

No. 10.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Miles township, Centre county, Penna. Bounded and described as follows: on the north by vacant tracts on the west by lands of J. Jones, on the east by lands of W. Schreader, and on the south by lands of Samuel Illions, containing 117 acres more or less, thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Christian Schade.

No. 11.

All the right, title and interest of defendants in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Walker township, Centre county, Penna. Beginning at a post in Filghman's, south 57 deg west 94 perches to a post by pine, thence south 28 deg east 147 perches to a post by road, thence along said road south 36 deg west 28 perches to a post, thence south 35 deg east 77¼ perches to a post, thence north 57 deg east 54 perch. to a post, thence north 33dg west 99 perches to the place of beginning, containing 106 acres and 80 perches—thereon erected a two story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

Two other lots situate in Walker township, Centre county, Penn'a one thereof bounded on the west by lands of Henry M'Ewen and on the east, north and south by lands of Jesse Swartz, and the other bounded on the south by lands of J. H. Brown, on the east by Jesse Swartz and on the north and west by lands of Jesse Swartz, together containing 55 acres more or less, no buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Swartz and Christian Swartz.

No. 12.

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Walker township, Centre county, Pa. Beginning at a post in road, thence north 35° east 75 perches to a post, thence north 28° west 105 perches to stone thence along land of Filghman's south 57° west 94 perches to a post by pine, thence south 28° east, 147 perches to a post by road, thence along said road south 35° west 28 perches to a post, thence south 35° east 77¼ perches to a post, thence north 57° east 54 perches to a post, thence north 33° west 99 perches to the place of beginning containing 106 acres and 80 perches, thereon erected a two-story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

Two other lots situate in Walker township, Centre county, Pa. One thereof bounded on the west by lands of Henry McEwens and on the east, north and south by lands of Jesse Swartz, and the other bounded on the south by lands of H. Brown, on the east by Jesse Swartz and on the north and west by lands of Jesse Swartz, together containing 39 acres more or less, no buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Swartz,

No. 13.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in the public road on the line of lands late of B. C. Brisbin; thence north 70° east, 3 perches to stones; thence north 13 deg. west, 30 perches to stones; thence south 75 deg. west, 7 perches to stones; thence north 23° west 111 perches to stones; thence north 65° east, 76 5-10 perches to stones; thence south 20¼ deg. east, 133 4-10 perches to stones; thence south 60½° west, 36 perches to stones; thence south 36¼ west, 36 perches to stone; thence south 24° east, 153 6-10 perches to stones; thence north 72° east, 10 2-10 perches to a stream; thence south 22½ east, 22 perches to a red oak; thence south 52 deg. east, 29 7-10 perches to a chestnut oak; thence south 42¼ deg. east, 17 5-10 perches to a maple: thence south 29 deg. east, 24 perches to a chestnut, 28 deg. west, 9 perches to a stone; thence south 72 deg. west, 38 3-10 perches to a stone; thence north 26 deg. west, by land of B. C. Brisbin, deceased, 209 5 10 perches to the place of beginning—containing 107 acres and 114 perches, and allowance, thereon erected a two-story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre county Penn'a: Beginning at a white oak on corner of unseated tract surveyed in the name of Edward Grouse, near the foot of Tussey mountain; thence south 16° west, 103 perches to a chestnut oak; thence south 70 deg. west, 29 perches to a chestnut oak; thence north 18° east, 40 perches to a chestnut; thence north 74° east, 273 perches to a white pine; thence north 29° west, 62 perches to a post; thence south 64° west, 26 perches to a stone; thence north 7° west, 6 perches to stone; thence south 70 deg. west, 224 perches to a chestnut oak; thence north 1 deg. west, 100 perches to a white oak, the place of beginning—containing 94 acres and 52 perches and allowance. No buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Bitner and Jno. B. Bitner,

No. 14.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a. Beginning at a post on Thomas Street a corner of Wm. L. Williams now Mrs. Davidson lot, thence along the same north 88 deg. 20' west 200 feet to an alley; thence along the same north 1 deg. 40' east, 60 feet to a post; thence south 88 deg. 20' east 200 feet to a post or Thomas Street; thence along the same south 1 deg. 40' west, 60 feet to the place of beginning. It being the same lot which H. R. Williams conveyed to Solomon Derr, by deed dated the 11th day of July, 1848. Recorded in Deed book "M" page 422 Thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Solomon Derr.

No. 15.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Patton Twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post being the north-east corner of the Penna. Furnace Company lands, thence along said land south 30¼ east 126 perches to small white oak, thence along lands of Thompson, McCoy & Co., north 56° east 176½ perches to stone, thence along land of Thompson, McCoy & Co., north 34° west 125 perches to stone, thence along lands of Jeremiah Mayes south 56° west 169 perches to the place of beginning, containing 127 acres, 100 perches and allowance, thereon erected a two-story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the prorerty of Philip Carper.

No. 16.

All the right title and interest of defendant in and to all that plantation or tract of land situate in Spring Twp., Centre Co., Pa., adjoining on the north by lands of Henry Brookerhoff and lands of Daniel Z. Kline, on the east by lands of J. & P. Barnhart and George Valentine, on the south by lands of John Curtin and Jacob D. Valentine and on the west by lands late of the estate of H. N. McAllister, deceased. Containing 402 acres and 2 perches, more or less, thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings, including a frame dwelling house for a tenant,

ALSO,

All the right title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Spring township, Centre county, Penn'a, known as the Logan ore bank, containing 30 acres, more or less, having thereon erected several small cabins.

ALSO,

All the right title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain property, situate in Centre county, Penn'a, connected with and formerly the "Eagle Iron Works," including all the lands in any way connected therewith, having thereon erected a forge, furnace, dwelling house and other necessary buildings.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain messuage, tenement, tract or parcel of land situate in Boggs, Curtin and Howard townships, containing three thousand, four hundred and fifty-one acres and one hundred and thirteen perches, more or less, the same been known as the Curtin timber lands or Marsh Creek property.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain piece of ground situate in the borough of Milesburg, Centre county, Penn'a, on Water and Centre Street is said borough. Known as the Black Hora property, having thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, composed of stone and frame.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Milesburg, Centre county, Penn'a, adjoining the Baptist Church, having thereon erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, on the corner of High and Ridge Streets, and running back to Cherry alley, having thereon erected a two-story dwelling house. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Irvin Curtin.

No. 17.

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Boggs township, Centre county, Penn'a. Bounded on the west by lands of Wm. Heaton, on the south by lands of Mich. Heaton; on the north by lands of Curtin and on the east by lands of Daniel Williams. Containing 90 acres, more or less, thereon erected a dwelling house and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Boggs township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows: On the east by land of Johnathan Packer, on the south by lands of Finley Riddle, on the north by lands of James Coakley and on the west by lands of Finley Riddle, containing two acres more or less, thereon erected a two-story house, used as a dwelling and store room, and a stable. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of D. W. Heaton.

TERMS CASH.—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

JOHN SPANGLER,
Sheriff.

MARRIED.

On the 7th ult., by Rev. W. H. Grob, Mr. George Kustenborder of Ferguson township and Miss Mary C. Martin of Benner township.

On the 16th ult., by the same, Mr. William A. Bohn and Miss Mary A. Kline, both of College township.

On 23rd ult, by the same, Mr. William N. Duey of College township and Miss Isabella M. Raymond of Benner twp.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. John H. Weber of Boalsburg and Mary Sellers of Oak Hall.

On the 28 ult., at the residence of the brides parents, by Rev. W. A. Wiesand, Luther B. Frank to Miss Mary C. Wolf, both of Rebersburg, Centre county, Pa.

On the 30th, ult., at Centre Hall, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, John Mitchell Garbrick and Emma Wion, both of Linden Hall, Centre Co., Pa.

On the same day, by the same, at the residence of the brides parents, William Ishler and Mary Bottorf, both of Tusseyville,

The Will.

Blame not the times in which we live,
Nor fortune frail and fugitive;
Blame not your parents, nor the rule
Of vice or wrong once learned at school;
But blame thyself, Oh man!

Although both heaven and earth combined
To mold thy flesh and form thy mind,
Though every thought, word, action, will,
Was framed by powers beyond thee, still
Thou art thyself, Oh man!

And self to take or leave is free,
Feeling its own sufficiency;
In spite of conscience, spite of fate,
The judge within thee, soon or late,
Will blame but thee, Oh man!

Say not, "I would, but could not—He
Should bear the blame who fashioned me—
Call you mere change of motive choice?
Scorning such pleas, the inner voice
Cries, 'Thine the deed, Oh man!"

HUMOROUS.

The candle-wick is up to snuff.

Even dumb animals exhibit attachment. The horse is always attached to the vehicle he draws.

A physician gives directions "How to see the blood circulate." His method is not as simple as the old way of calling a prize-fighter a liar.—*Norristown Herald.*

We would inform "A Reader" that the term "Mind your p's and q's" originated with the Chinese. It formerly stood: "Mind your teas and queues."

A little girl had a penny given her to put in the collection box at church. When she dropped in the coin, she exclaimed: "That's the way the money goes, pop goes the weasel!"

The wise ones say that nothing is so hard to bear as prosperity; but most men would like to engage in some hard work of that description, just to have a practical illustration of the adage.

A man in Canton, Steuben county, has raised a cabbage, around the head of which thirteen smaller heads were clustered.—*Exchange.* Probably the cabbage was on the table.—*Syracuse Standard.*

"I had a mind to see you yesterday and pay that bill, but couldn't come," said a procrastinating debtor. "That was presence of mind that did me no good," replied the creditor.

An effort is making to revive the spelling match. We should like to see something original this year in orthography, and herewith tender gratuitously the literary litter of our waste basket.

A small boy went to see his grandmother. After looking eagerly around the handsomely-furnished room where she sat, he exclaimed, admiringly: "Oh, grandmamma, where is the miserable table paps says you keep?"—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

There are some differences observable as we journey through life, which we cannot help remarking upon. We find: The difference between a man and his dog when they go into a gin shop together is, that the dog never comes out drunk; and the difference between a fashionable young man and a dummy in front of a clothing store is, that the dummy does not swear and swagger and smoke cigarettes and put on more style than two would be able to carry.—*Steubenville Herald.*

"Old Grimes is dead—that good old man,
We ne'er shall see him more;
He used to wear a long-tailed coat,
All buttoned down before."

Why mourn for Grimes?—his daughters live;
On Fashion's streets we find 'em.
And still they wear "Old Grimes' coat"
All buttoned down behind 'em.
—*Puck.*

Several Celestials while fishing off Angel island, on the Pacific coast, a few days ago, caught a huge devil fish in their nets. As it came slowly to view on the surface of the water its arms grasped the side of the boat. With a sharp ax they succeeded in chopping off the huge feelers and thus freed their craft. Finally the whole body was got into the boat and the prize conveyed to Chinatown, where it was cut into pieces and sold to various restaurants

Manners at the Table.

Your tablecloth may be coarse. It must be clean. My John maintains gravely that there is something demoralizing in a dirty tablecloth, degradation more serious than the damage sustained by appetite and stomach. Put under the linen cloth (don't use cotton!) a subcover of thick Canton flannel if you cannot afford the heavier "table-felt" sold for this purpose. Or an old blanket, darned, washed, and kept for this use only, will do if you can spare it. The under cover will lie more smoothly, look like a much better quality of napery, and keep clean a third longer than if spread upon the bare boards. Have mats of some kind—crochet or basket-work—under the dishes and a napkin at each place. Beside those, have knife and fork laid straight and side by side at the right hand, a clean tumbler or goblet, and an "individual" butter-plate. The fashion of using these last is not only cleanly but economical, since the bits of butter left can be collected after the meal and used for cooking without clinging associations of pellets and pats or sweets.

Do not let the boys wash in the eating-room; nor comb their hair with a family comb hung over the sink; nor yet produce each his pocket-comb and make straight and sleek his locks in sight of the assembled family. It is almost as objectionable, make him understand, to clean or pare his nails at table or in the parlor. Let no obtuse on this particular point, impress upon him, at the risk of seeming coarse, that the cuttings and scrapings of the human body are interesting only to the possessor thereof. The shock of the idea may prevent him from falling into the habit of cleaning and trimming his finger-nails during divine service, after he becomes a city millionaire, in the persuasion that it is a seemly and not ungraceful diversion for the time and place.

When seated at table let the helping be done in decorous turn as the parents shall decree. An overloaded plate it is held they is considered unsightly. Nor should the few articles taken at the same time upon it be stirred together and compounded as a druggist makes up a prescription, the knife taking the place of the spatula. Teach the children next to chew well and slowly, with the lips closed to avoid the sound of crunching and smacking. Fast eating has more to do with our national dyspepsia than have pies and fresh bread. Never allow the sopping or wiping up gravy or molasses with bits of bread when the solid contents of the plates are consumed. If the young people use water as a beverage, see that they acquire the habit of wiping their lips before drinking, thus leaving the glass unsoiled. Tea and coffee must be drunk noiselessly, not sucked, from the side of the cup, leaving the spoon in the saucer and the cup be held by the handle. Have sat at table with a ponderous D.D., LL.D., who made me tremble for the dainty china by grasping the cup with his whole hand, the thumb overlapping the brim, while he imbibed the contents at one mighty quaff, succeeded by a loud "Ha!"

Demand that requests for food, acceptance and declinature of the same be conveyed in set and courteous phrase; that all the members of the family seat themselves at the same time and without bustle. Exact from the chance ingard a sentence of apology, addressed to yourself. To you also, as hostess, should be directed the "Please excuse me," or "May I be excused?" without which no one, old or young, should be permitted to quit the table until all have finished, put spoons in emptied cups, lay knife and fork in close parallels across the plate, the handles to the right, folded napkins and left them on the same side between plate and cup or goblet. When all rise the chairs should be lifted, not pushed, back and set quite out of the way of the turning figures.

"When you leave the table, leave the room," is an excellent rule in most households. If servants are to clear away dishes and plates, the presence of mere lookers-on will be unwelcome. If the mothers and daughters perform the work, "Father" and the boys are apt to be in the way, both as the kindly women are to hint this—*Marion Harland, in Congregationalist.*

It is said that Miss Young devoted the profits of her most famous novel, the "Heir of Redcliffe," to fit out a missionary ship, and $10,000, the profit of her "Daisy Chain," to building a mission church at Auckland, New Zealand. That is writing to some purpose.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

What it Cost to be a Bridesmaid.

"It is no trifling expense to be a bridesmaid at a fashion wedding," says a Washington correspondent of the Hartford (Conn.) *Evening Post.* "Lately a lady hearing another ask her daughter if she was to be an attendant at a certain wedding, promptly answered: 'No; I am tired of paying at least $100 for the dress she wears whenever she is a bridesmaid. She has bought dresses for that purpose seven times, and that is enough.' Of course a handsome present is always given by a bridesmaid to a bride, which adds considerably to the cost of her attendance on her friend. The 'best man' at some weddings is forced to pay out a good round sum for bouquets for the bridesmaids. I know of one instance where a young gentleman, who could ill afford it, was told that he would be expected to present each of the twelve bridesmaids with a bouquet of rosebuds. There were no groomsmen at that wedding, and only six ushers, so the unfortunate best man, after he had accepted the post, was coolly told that he would be required to provide the round dozen of bouquets."

Versatile Powers.

The women of the Eastern States have wonderful powers of endurance, write a correspondent. Scores of them do their own work, take care of a large family, and at the same time cultivate some especial talent, as that of music or painting. A traveler cites the case of his landlady, who made all the pastry with her own hands, and says: Now when you learn that every day we had five different kinds of pies, besides a pudding of some sort, and that there were never less than twenty-five, and often nearer forty people at table, you may form some idea of the work she had to do. Yet when she took her seat at the table with the guests, she had the air of a lady of leisure. Her assistant, who so tranquilly went back and forth between the dining-room and kitchen, though not herself literary, was the sister of an authoress of some distinction at the North. Half a dozen or more of her books in prose and verse were on the shelves of the etagere in the parlor. And even the lady who did the family washing, complained, while playing on the organ, that on Monday nights her fingers were always stiff, and that she never felt in the humor for singing. She has an uncommonly good voice, which has been fairly well trained. As for the house which contains these women, it is full of pictures, flowers, birds and books and is simply charming.

Fashion Notes.

Plush is the pet material of the season

The Quaker dress, fashioned in America, is now adopted in Paris.

The long tablliers, panels and revers of black silk costumes are frequently covered with costly passementeries, appliques and fringes.

Broad white ties are worn tied at the left side in a careless knot. They are gayly lined and finished on the ends by stirring and tassels; sometimes one end is left plain.

Bronze boots are again in favor for little girls.

Narrow toes are seen on the new shoes for children.

Plaids so much worn by school girls, are generally made with kilt-plaited skirt and polonaise.

Great latitude is allowed in dress this season, and within certain limits almost anything may be worn.

If you want a Russian sable muff made of really choice skins it will cost you more than $700.

Young ladies wear jackets as the favorite wrap, while cloaks for older women are very long.

Brocaded satins are so perfect in workmanship as to give the effect of the most exquisite hand embroidery.

Entire cloaks are seen in chenille with heavy gold threads woven in the fabric, and gold cord is used for the trimming

As a fashionable novelty, circulars coatinue popular, and a new style is shaped to the figure by two seams down the back, something like a dolman.

Dolmans hold their own, and there are many large, loose wraps, of which the Japanese, shirred at the neck, and with large, pouch-like sleeves, take the lead.

Plush is a furore this season, and is used to excess in trimmings. In millinery it is the favorite fabric and appears on almost every handsome bonnet of the season.

The woolen fabrics of the season are as elegant in their way as are those of silk and velvet, and those of silk and wool, with all the silk thrown up to the surface, are very rich.

Low-necked dresses are but little worn except by very young ladies. The usual bodice for ball dresses is high in the back, cut square or heart-shaped in front, and with elbow sleeves or no sleeves at all.

The long Langtry hood with bright lining is fashionable, especially for young ladies' wraps and street suits, and many cords, terminating in tassels, balls or spikes, are employed for trimming both cloaks and dresses.

New York Fashion Matters.

There is at present no indication of any change in ladies' bonnets and hats. Nearly all wear bonnets, although round hats of various shapes are worn by many to whom they are more becoming than the small bonnets, and also by young misses, who look better without the springs, which are often the only difference between a bonnet and a hat. The small capote now worn is a fashionable rival of the large bonnets which have been imported, a question of a few weeks whether the larger or smaller styles will prevail through the winter.

In the composition of bonnets the same combinations of richly blended satins and plushes prevail as during last month, and jet, steel, gold, cashmere and colored beads are still used in profusion, with various designed ornaments of gilt, steel and jet. The small Fanchon, composed of a puff of plush three inches wide, a beetle and feather or small ostrich tip or occasionally a flower and bud at one side, with strings of silk or lace, is the extreme example of the small bonnet worn. As if to concentrate the warmth of the capotes they are being made of seal, tiger, and otto fur. Sealskin is also used in the composition of larger hats and bonnets in the place of plush. They are trimmed with birds and fancy feather ornaments and heavy silk and chenille cords, with seal balls in place of tassels at the ends.

Short English walking jackets of light cloth are found too convenient to discard, and are made of light colored cloth. They are usually double breasted and trimmed with plush or fur on the reverse, pockets and cuffs. Buttons representing owls' heads, boars, etc., about as large as a quarter or half dollar, are used for fastening and ornament. Fur buttons and bars with cords are also used. Sable and mink fur is occasionally used with the rich brocades for linings, and the ends are combined with the rich fringes of some of the most elegant and imported dolmans. Ermine and squirrel are, however, the principal linings of outside garments, where colored quilted satin or plush is not used. Marabout feather trimming is often used where bands of fur are appropriate. Fur lined circulars of silk or cashmere are too convenient as an easily disposed of wrap when not needed not to be popular. The ulster is also one of the morning cloaks which are as much worn as they have been during former seasons. They are sometimes made with dolman sleeves, which exceed in the back and form a cape. The half fitting shapes are as much worn as those outlining the figure closely. Two or three small capes are warm, and are preferred by many to the revers or simple collar. Kilt plaited skirts are seen on some, but add greatly to the weight. The loose ulster of light cloth is made with Russian or Chinese sleeves. They are worn in all colors, from ecru tinted cloth trimmed on the collar and sleeves with beaver fur, to the darkest mixed goods and black. The dolman continues to be the leading shape for the rich silk and velvet materials and for black cloth, and in the latest importations the pelisse is occasionally seen.

Nathaniel Hawthorne's shyness was almost inconceivable. He had a lofty tower built on to his house, and located his study in its highest rooms. Thus all visitors were obliged to climb a long, steep flight of stairs, without banisters, and at last come to a trap door leading upward and upon which Mr. Hawthorne was sitting. Moreover, the doors below were diligently guarded, and few were able to elude the attendants to secure entrance at all.

TIMELY TOPICS.

An exchange complains that the associated press telegraphs slang when it says a certain thief "skipped out." There is no slang about that. Take your Bible and turn to Ecclesiastics, thirty-ninth chapter and twenty-sixth verse. It reads: "Who will trust a thief, well appointed, that skippeth from city to city?"

There is one kind of matchmakers no body can reasonably find fault with. The kind that illuminates Christendom with matches not made in heaven—the kind that pays the government $3,501-300 a year taxes, at a cent a box. This would indicate that the average of use is about seven boxes annually for every one of the 50,000,000 of people in the republic.

Dr. Cutter states that the increase of nervous diseases, decaying teeth, premature baldness, and general lack of muscular and bone strength, are greatly due to the impoverished quality of flour now in use, the gluten being thrown away in order to make the flour white. He urges the use of unbolted flour, and of eggs, milk and butter. He denies that fish is brain food, or that Agassiz ever said that it was, and claims that butter, being nearly all fat, is a better kind of brain food than any other.

Although the vexed question about the site of the world's fair of 1883 is settled and the committee are therefore "out of the woods," they are really in the woods, for "Inwood" is the site selected. Inwood is a level spot of 250 acres in extent, on the extreme north of Manhattan island, with the Harlem river on one side and the Hudson not far from the other. The plot is historical ground, too, and has the Black Horse tavern, of Revolutionary fame, on it, which will be more of an object of interest than the New England homestead was at the Centennial. The tavern was one of Washington's headquarters, of course. Inwood is eleven miles from the city hall, and is reached by numerous busses and steamers, two elevated railroads and the Hudson River railway.

The passion play at Oberammergau this year was not a great success pecuniarily. The receipts amounted to $60,000, half of which was profit to be divided among all the performers. Mayer, who played the part of Jesus, received the largest dividend, but it amounted to only $250, while the lowest classes of the performers received only $16 for thirty-nine performances. They are greatly dissatisfied with their gains and complain that the innkeepers and peddlers received the largest share of the pecuniary income of the festival. The hotel men and the venders of trinkets and photographs are much more impressed with the sacred influence of the play and are more anxious for its repetition than are the performers. Meanwhile the attempt to introduce the play in this country has proved a failure, the pulpit and the press being almost solidly opposed to its representation.

The suggestions advanced by Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, in regard to the establishment of an international cotton exposition at some prominent city in the South, has met with warm approval throughout the entire cotton belt, particularly at Atlanta, Ga. In that city a permanent organization has been effected and $50,000 was at once subscribed toward the general fund. The association was formed under the title of the International Cotton Exposition Company, and the capital stock was limited to $200,000. United States Senator Joseph E. Brown, of Atlanta, was chosen president. The other officers are Samuel M. Inman, of Atlanta, treasurer, and J. W. Ryckman, of Philadelphia, secretary. The board of directors includes many of the most prominent cotton manufacturers of America. It is designed to give the exposition at Atlanta during the months of September, October and November next, when all the improved appliances used in the culture, preparation and manufacture of cotton in all parts of the world will be brought together for the purpose of testing their merits. Efforts will be made to procure a charter from Congress before the holiday adjournment, and plans for the necessary buildings are already under consideration. The site selected is the City Hall square, which will afford about three acres of flooring for exhibition purposes. All kinds of cotton machinery will be constantly in operation during the days of the exposition, including the gin, compress card, ring spinning and looms, of both American and foreign make. The raw fiber will be taken from the bale and carried through the various processes necessary in the manufacture of the finest cloth. As this will take place under the eyes of experienced judge its is expected that the long disputed point as to the superiority of American or English methods will be definitely settled.

Cutting a Boy's Hair.

There is no use in fooling around about it. When a boy's hair has become long and bleached and scraggy and full of burrs and feathers it is time to cut it and the inevitable must be faced.

The boy doesn't want it cut, of course. No one ever had a speaking acquaintance with a boy who thought the time had arrived when he could part with enough hair to stuff a sofa pillow. They must be coerced, and kind words and broad promises are thrown away. Coercion is the only method.

I let my boys run about so long and then when I get a spare half day I play barber. There is no appeal from my decision. And when I come out flat-footed I carry my point or die trying.

"Young man, you can get ready to have your hair cut."

"Next week?"

"No, sir—now!"

"With a buzz-saw?"

"Yes, if the shears won't do it."

"Won't you draw blood?"

"I may have to."

"If you won't cut my hair I'll bring in 'nuff wood and coal to last all winter, and I won't ask for a light when I go to bed!"

"Come out here and make ready!"

I never take any chances on a boy. I have an old chair bolted to the floor, and then I bolt the boy to the chair. I fix him so that he can move neither hand nor foot, put a soft-gag in his mouth to prevent a neighborhood alarm, and begin work. The first step toward cutting a boy's hair is to put in ten minutes' hard work with a curry-comb. If he hasn't been running loose over five or three years this tool will be found sufficient to rake out the snarls, buttons and articles previously mentioned. A basket is placed behind the chair for them to drop into, and they can be decorated with fancy pictures and made to serve as parlor ornaments.

When a boy's hair is ready for the shears brace your feet and shear away. Shear front, back, top and side without reference to lines or angles. The object is to remove hair. There is no use of any conversation, not even when the shears find a piece of wire and refuse to cut it. The boy wouldn't know how it got there if you asked him. He has had his head in closets, cellars, garrets, barns, fence corners, barrels, boxes, and all sorts of nooks, and such extra attachments are no surprise to him.

No one should be less than half an hour robbing an average boy of his capillary substance. Any attempt to hurry the job will result in overlooking a lot of shingle nails, the missing screwdriver, or something which may damage his Sunday hat. My average time is thirty-five minutes, and I have only two minutes left after being able to see that he has a scalp. It then takes ten additional minutes to look him over and identify him as the same boy I began on. His neck has grown longer, the size of his ears increased, and the whole shape of the head is altered. When I am sure that it is my boy, and not the son of some neighbor who has skulked in on me, I brush him off with an old broom, crack his head three or four times, draw the bolts and remove the gag, and then hold the door open for him to shoot into the back yard. I am a loving father in all else, but when I cut a boy's hair I'm a stern old Roman of the first water.—*M. Quad.*

Dr. Henry Barnes records a case of an extremely severe attack of gout brought on by sleeping in a newly painted room. Three years before, the patient, an old man, had suffered from a slight attack of the disease, but soon recovered, and up to the time of this exposure, had been quite free from gouty symptoms. The introduction of lead into the system is given as the cause of the attack.

NEWS EPITOME.

Eastern and Middle States

THE ice harvest is in progress at all points on the Hudson north of Catskill.

THE 164 savings banks in Massachusetts earned last year nearly $12,000,000.

ABOUT eighty feet of the large iron pier at Long Branch has been demolished by a storm.

AT the first annual dinner of the New England Society, of Brooklyn, held in the Academy of Music, many noted persons were present and speeches were made by President Hayes, General Grant, General Sherman, Secretary Evarts, Henry Ward Beecher and others.

RAILROAD travel in portions of New Jersey and Long Island has been much impeded by heavy snow-drifts.

THE president, treasurer and secretary of the "Mutual Stock Operating Company," of New York city, have been arrested, charged with obtaining money on false pretenses. It is charged that during the past year more than 2.0 persons in all parts of the country have been swindled by the concern out of sums varying from $5 to $1,000. The parties have been arrested mainly through the efforts of the New York Stock Exchange.

ON the Beaver Meadow division of the Lehigh Valley railroad, near Manch Chunk, Pa., Richard Sherry was killed, Jasper Taylor fatally hurt and William Conner and Lawrence McGinley badly injured by an explosion of giant powder cartridges during the burning of their work shanty.

EUGENE FAIRFAX WILLIAMSON, otherwise known as "Gentleman Jo," the man who wrote the anonymous letters to the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity church, New York, died in Sing Sing prison at two o'clock the other afternoon. Williamson was arrested in Baltimore last March for writing hundreds of annoying letters to Dr. Dix.

PATRICK DONAHOE, engineer; Thomas Kenvin, conductor, and John Maher and William Ash, brakemen, were killed by the explosion of a locomotive which they had taken out from Palo Alto, Pa., to bring back loaded coal cars.

A TRAIN at Natick, Mass., ran over and killed three men—John Shea, Chester Morse and J. Bruce—who were attempting to cross the track in a wagon.

SKATING accidents are becoming numerous. Frank H. Harvey, a Harvard college student, was drowned while skating on a pond at Cambridge, Mass.

ALBERT MAGEE and Thomas Perry, of Bradford, Pa., placed some cans containing thirty-seven pounds of congealed nitro-glycerine in a tub of warm water for the purpose of liquifying it, when the compound exploded, tearing Magee to pieces and badly bruising Perry. The concussion broke windows at the distance of nearly a mile.

JAMES E. OWENS, ex-champion wrestler of the United States, died at Fairfield, Vt., a few days ago, of bronchial trouble.

A FIRE which broke out in the office of the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) *Advance* destroyed the entire block causing a loss of about $14,000.

Western and Southern States.

A CHICAGO dispatch says that for the past two weeks there has been a steady decline in wheat and other cereals, as well as in lard and pork. The heavy and determined break in prices caused considerable nervousness in business circles, and several firms were forced to suspend.

FOURTEEN Chinese lepers have been shipped back to China from San Francisco.

A HORRIBLE tale of murder and swift retribution comes from Mississippi. At Tupelo Mr. Brown Kisling, whose family consisted of his wife and a daughter two years old, permitted two men giving the name of Miller to stay all night at his house. They occupied a bed in the same room with the family, it being the only one in which there was a fireplace. About eleven o'clock flames from the little cottage attracted the neighbors, who found the house so far consumed that nothing could be done to save it. It was thought the family had absented themselves for the night, but the charred remains of the trio were found in the debris. An investigation developed the above facts, and search was at once made for the two men. One of them was caught and confessed that he and his companion had chloroformed the Kisling family during the night, rifled the house of valuables, scattered cotton saturated with coal oil over the floor and on the bed, applied a match and then left. After his confession the man was pinioned, surrounded with pine splinters and burned to death.

AN entire passenger train went through a trestle fifty feet high, near Lincolnton, N. C., piling the cars upon one another in a confused and shattered heap. The mail agent, David Bloom, and a passenger named Goodson, were injured, and were subsequently burned up in the flames which broke out among the wrecked and splintered cars. Two colored crakemen were also killed, and several passengers were injured more or less severely.

THE heavy fall in wheat has caused several failures in St. Louis.

DAVID J. CARTER, an old and reputable citizen, and Bud Harrington, also a highly respectable citizen, both farmers in good circumstances—the former about fifty-five years of age, the latter about thirty-five—had a lawsuit, which was heard at Elizabethtown, Ky. After the hearing they quarreled and Harrington drew a pistol and shot Carter, the ball entering his mouth and coming out at the back of his neck. Young Carter, a son of the wounded man, ran home and returned in a few minutes with a double barreled shotgun, both barrels of which he discharged into the body of Harrington, apparently killing him instantly. He fell seemingly lifeless and lay perfectly still where he had fallen, but old man Carter seized a smith's sledge lying near, and walking up to the remains deliberately crushed the head of his victim and then fell over him in a dying condition.

AMOS TAPPAN AKERMAN, attorney-general during the greater part of General Grant's first term in the presidency, died at his residence at Cartersville, Ga., a few evenings ago, aged fifty-seven years.

FOUR colored laborers at New Orleans were drowned by the tilting of a swinging stage on which they were standing while preparing to assist in the landing of a steamer.

J. A. GARDNER, a prominent resident of Rowlett Station, Ky., was called from his house by a negro boy named Campbell and asked to come to the stable. While there he was knocked down and robbed of about $130. Suspicion rested upon Campbell and a brother of his, and they were arrested and confessed to having committed the crime. They were carried to Munfordville and lodged in jail. At twelve o'clock the next night they were taken from their cells by about one hundred men and hung to a tree. Gardner received probably fatal injuries.

A MUTINY of twenty prisoners in the Columbus (Ohio) jail was quelled by the police bombarding the mutineers with cold water and chunks of coal. Several convicts were seriously injured by being hit with pieces of coal.

EARLY on Christmas morning Walter G. Drury, drug clerk at Napoleon, Ohio, was shot and instantly killed by General Robert K. Scott, of that place, formerly colonel of the Sixty-eighth regiment, Ohio volunteers, and afterward governor of South Carolina. The only son of Scott, a young man seventeen years old, and somewhat dissipated, had been on a Christmas spree with Drury and a party of friends, and early in the evening his father had succeeded in getting him home. Later the boy had gone off with his companions and finally had been put to bed by Drury in the latter's room over the drug store. When Governor Scott discovered the whereabouts of his son he went to the drug store and demanded admittance. He remained within only a few moments, and on coming out declared he had shot Drury. The declaration was found to be only too true. Scott was arrested, and the threats of lynching made by the excited people of the town became so ominous that a militia company was called out to protect the prisoner. Drury was to have been married in a few days.

A. M. CONKLIN, editor of the Socorra (New Mexico) *Sun*, was shot and killed, as he and his wife were leaving the Methodist Church Christmas festival, by Jacob Baca, one of a prominent Mexican family. The deceased incurred the ill will of the Baca family in the Territorial legislature by his boldly expressed sentiments concerning education and abuses of civil rights in the Territory.

A TRAIN was fired into by some miscreants at Neeleyville, Mo., and Dr. J. H. Palne, of Carroll, Texas, was killed, and P. P. Jones and wife, of Pennsylvania, were mortally wounded.

From Washington.

THE following nominations have been confirmed by the Senate: Eugene Schuyler, of New York, to be consul-general at Bucharest; William Lawrence, of Ohio, to be first comptroller of the treasury; Asa O. Aldis, of Vermont, commissioner for the settlement of French and American claims.

THE secretary of the treasury has received from an unknown person, in an envelope postmarked New York, the sum of $110. The money has been deposited in the treasury on account of conscience.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has directed Treasurer Gilfillan to pay the interest on the public debt due January 1. The interest on all outstanding six per cents of 1881 and on the four per cents is payable January 1, and aggregates $14,000,000.

THE Senate has confirmed the nomination of Judge William B. Woods to be an associate justice of the United States supreme court.

JOHN D. DEFREES, the public printer, in his annual report to the president of the Senate shows that the actual expenditures on account of the printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, etc., for the government of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, as executed at the government printing-office, amounted to $2,034,750. The aggregate amount of expenses for paper was $435 730. The aggregate amount paid for lithographing and engraving was $140,517. The amount expended on account of public binding was $455,593. During the second session of the Forty-sixth Congress there were printed for the Senate 1,649 bills and joint resolutions, 216 executive documents, 104 miscellaneous documents, 725 reports of committees, fifteen resolutions and five confidential documents. For the House there were printed 3,858 bills and joint resolutions, ninety executive documents, forty-seven miscellaneous documents, nine resolutions and 1,793 reports of committees.

A NUMBER of Ponca Indian chiefs visiting in Washington have been offered $140,000 for their lands in Dakota by Secretary Schurz, and have accepted the offer.

SINCE 1870 the quantity of fermented liquors manufactured and consumed in the United States has been more than doubled. In 1870 the quantity of fermented liquors returned for taxation to the commissioner of internal revenue was 6,574,000 barrels of thirty-one gallons each, while there was returned during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, 13,347,000 barrels. Reduced to gallons those figures show that during the last fiscal year there were manufactured and consumed in the United States nearly 414,000,000 gallons of fermented liquors. Assuming that the population is 50,000,000 this would show a consumption of fermented domestic liquors last year equal to about eight and one-fourth gallons per capita, or more than one-fourth of a barrel for every man, woman and child in the country.

DR. WILSON, agent for the colonists who threaten to overrun the Indian Territory and locate on the lands set apart for the Indians, has had an interview with the President, who stated that during a session of Congress he would take no action whatever in directing anything like the abrogation of a treaty.

THE schedules for the statistics of education, to be gathered under the direction of Dr. Henry R. Waite, of New York, and to be published as a part of the census report, have been prepared and are being sent out to State, county and town educational officials, and to instructors in all parts of the country. They contain lists of questions designed to furnish through their replies information more detailed in character than has ever before been attempted in this country.

Foreign News.

HANSEN & Co., English bankers at London and Constantinople, have failed for $1,250,000. Their losses are chiefly in advances made to Turkey.

UMHLONHLO, a powerful Pondomise chief of South Africa, has been completely routed, with the loss of 300 men and a large number of cattle. The colonial loss was four killed and ten wounded.

A TELEGRAM from Dublin states that the customs authorities have seized the Norwegian ship Juno, Captain Carlson, in Clare river, near the mouth of the Shannon. Three wagon loads of her cargo, which consisted of arms, had already been landed. A force of marines took charge of the vessel. It appears, however, from later details that the Juno is from Cork for Baltimore, with railway iron and arms, mostly carbines and revolvers. She was taken in tow, disabled, by a tug and brought to Limerick for repairs. Her cargo was necessarily removed. The arms and ammunition were taken to the queen's stores under a military guard. The Juno is apparently the same vessel from which arms were taken on August 12 by a party in disguise.

THE Russian authorities have arrested one Michaeloff, a Nihilist nobleman, and an active participator in the attempt against the life of the emperor of Russia at the Winter palace on the seventeenth of February last when eleven soldiers of the guard were killed and fifty-six wounded, some of them fatally, by the explosion of a dynamite mine in a cellar under the imperial dining hall.

THE Grand Orange lodge of Ireland has resolved to enroll a number of men who will always hold themselves in readiness to assist persons who are "Boycotted."

A PANAMA letter says that at Tarranguilla one of the boilers of the steamer Isabella exploded, causing the death of six persons and serious injuries to several more.

A NUMBER of young men recently arrived in Ireland from America have been put under police surveillance.

"GEORGE ELIOT," the eminent novelist, died unexpectedly a few days ago in London, aged sixty years. Her maiden name was Marian C. Evans, and her first husband was George Henry Lewes, the noted philosophical writer, who died in 1878. Last May Mrs. Lewes, to every one's surprise, married again, her second husband being John W. Cross, a London merchant, and a much younger man than herself. At the time of her death she was at the head of living English novelists. Among her best known works are "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner," "Adam Bede," "Middlemarch," "Romolo," "Daniel Deronda," etc.

THERE have been heavy floods throughout the north of England. In Manchester 4,000 dwellings were flooded.

THE census of Canada is to be taken on the first Monday of April next.

A COLUMN of 250 British troops while marching from Lydenburg to Pretoria in South Africa, was attacked and overpowered by the Boers, 120 being killed and wounded and the rest taken prisoners.

SIXTY houses have been destroyed by floods at Limassol, in the island of Cyprus. Eight persons were killed and damage to the amount of $350,000 was done.

AN uprising which was feared in Ireland on Christmas day did not take place. Thirty thousand British troops had been sent into Ireland to meet the expected emergency.

WHILE a party of six persons were returning on Christmas night from visiting friends in Ontario their sleigh was struck by a train near Claudeboye Station. James McGrath, his wife and brother Matthew, and Ellen Blake, a cousin, were instantly killed. McGrath's child, thirteen months old, was dangerously hurt. Annie McGrath saved herself by jumping.

IN the dispute which has been going on for some time between Turkey and Greece, and which threatens to end in war, a scheme of arbitration has been proposed by the other European powers; but both countries are opposed to that method of settling their differences. The dispute is about some territory claimed by Greece.

THERE were 5,773 postoffices in operation in Canada during last year. The number of letters mailed was 46,800,000.

THE feeling against Jews has become so great in Germany that many of them avoid appearing in public places, and a large number of Jewish families are preparing to emigrate to Belgium, France and England.

THE billiard match in Paris between Vignaux, the Frenchman, and Slosson, the American, resulted in the success of the former by a score of 3,000 points to 2,955 for the latter. The game played was the "champions' game," and occupied five nights, 600 points being played each night. On the last night Slosson was ahead, and his defeat is attributed to the fact that the referee reversed a decision which he had made against the French player at a critical point in the game.

The expenditures of the industrial schools of Great Britain last year reached the sum of $1,518,275.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Beck—To authorize the issue of legal-tender notes of the United States upon the deposits of gold; also a bill to repeal all laws which impose taxes on the capital of or deposits with banks and bankers, and on bank checks. By Mr. Ingalls—For the admission of New Mexico as a State. By Mr. Brown—Bills for the improvement of various rivers in Georgia. By Mr. Whyte—Fixing the number of judges of the supreme court of the United States by an amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Whyte spoke in favor of the proposed amendment. The bill extending the sessions of Territorial legislatures to sixty days instead of forty days was passed. A communication from the commissioner of pensions was received asking for an additional appropriation of $18,300,000 to pay pensions for the current fiscal year. The annual report of the coast and geodetic survey was submitted.

The Vice-President appointed Senators Pendleton and Merrill as members of the board of visitors to attend the next annual examination of cadets at the United States military academy, and Senators Morgan and Allison as members of the board of visitors to attend the similar examination at the United States naval academy.... The House bill for the relief of settlers on restored railroad lands was passed.... Mr. Morgan spoke in favor of the restoration offered by himself on June 15 last, declaring that the President of the Senate is not invested by the Constitution with the right to count the votes of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States so as to determine what votes shall be received and counted or what votes shall be rejected. Mr. Edmunds opposed the resolution, which was put upon the calendar. The Senate adjourned until January 5, 1881.

House.

Mr. Robeson offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the two houses will assemble in the chamber of the House of Representatives on the second Wednesday in February, 1881, and the president of the Senate shall be the presiding officer; that two persons shall be appointed tellers on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the president of the Senate, who shall announce the state of the vote and the persons elected to the two houses assembled as aforesaid, which announcement, together with a list of the votes, shall be entered on the journals of the two houses." The House—yeas, 87; nays, 96—refused to consider Mr. Robeson's resolution. This was a strict party vote, the Republicans voting in the affirmative and the Democrats in the negative. The Greenbackers, with the exception of Mr. Ladd, voted with the Republicans.... During the discussion of a motion to limit debate on the funding bill, an exciting episode occurred. At first an acrimonious controversy between Mr. Mills and Mr. Wood occurred, and afterward a general debate on the merits of the question followed, and was participated in by Messrs. Wood, Randall, Hiscock and others. The discussion degenerated into a noisy and personal dispute upon the responsibility for the demonetization of silver, in the course of which Mr. Weaver attacked the Democratic party. Mr. Bland charged Mr. Weaver with inconsistency and bad faith, and Mr. Weaver spoke of Mr. Sparks as "crazy." This led to a bitter quarrel between Messrs. Weaver and Sparks, and Mr. Weaver declared that Mr. Sparks was a liar, and Mr. Sparks replied: "You are a scoundrel and a villain." Mr. Weaver thereupon, amid great uproar, left the place where he was standing and advanced menacingly toward Mr. Sparks, who in his turn, moved toward Mr. Weaver; but both were immediately surrounded by members, who prevented them getting to close quarters, and made them put on their coats, which each was in the act of taking off as he advanced into the area. Of course the greatest confusion and disorder prevailed on the floor and in the galleries; but in the midst of it the speaker took the chair and called upon the sergeant-at-arms to do his duty. Just then, however, there was no nothing particular to be done by that official, as the combatants had been removed by their respective friends.

The scene of disorder of the previous day came up by Mr. Weaver's rising to correct the *Congressional Record*. Mr. McLane moved that Messrs. Weaver and Sparks be required to apologize for their unparliamentary language. Mr. Bowman moved that both members be expelled from the House, and Mr. Browne offered a substitute that the matter be referred to a committee of three. Mr. Browne's resolution, by a vote of 90 to 43, was substituted for that of Messrs. McLane and Bowman. Messrs. Weaver and Sparks then each arose and offered an apology to the House, after which, upon Mr. Singleton's motion, the whole subject, by a vote of 144 yeas to 44 nays, was laid upon the table.... Mr. Clymer, from the appropriation committee, reported the army appropriation bill. (It appropriates $26,190,830, against $26,425,800 appropriated for 1881). Adjourned to January 5, 1881.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Steam is cooled by expansion, while air is heated by compression.

Coal-gas is not explosive, except when mixed with a known proportion of common air.

The humidity of the atmosphere is greater above forests than over non-wooded grounds.

Engineering has succeeded in putting into steam only about one-tenth of the heat realized in the furnace of the boiler; the remaining nine-tenths are lost.

Spiders' thread varies in thickness from a thousandth to the four thousandth part of an inch, and yet will support a weight of from fifty-six to sixty grains.

The difference between the highest speed attainable by an ocean steamer at sea in good weather and the rate obtained during a gale is the measure of the vessel's strength.

Twinkling of stars is generally conceded to be due to moisture in the upper air. M. Montigny, in a paper published in Les Modes, holds that very pronounced twinkling of the stars indicates either commotion in the upper regions of the atmosphere or a sudden fall of temperature there, thus denoting the conditions of an early appearance of bad weather.

A recent writer has shown that the power which the sun has to put forth to hold Jupiter in his orbit is equal to the combined strength of 170,000,000 bars of solid steel, each one a mile in diameter. Jupiter's pull upon the earth according to the same authority is equal to 23,000,000,000 bars of solid steel each one of them one foot in diameter. So if the mere power of gravity were all that was